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32 MEASURES FOR COMING DIET GET CABINET COUNCIL APPROVAL; EARLY DECISION DUE REMAINDER

Major Portion of 57 Bills Ready for Next Session

TOKYO PLAN FEATURE

Final decision was reached at Tuesday's session of the Cabinet Council on 32 bills to be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet. These bills form the major part of the 57 bills scheduled to be subjected to Diet discussion and of the remaining bills, 18 were already decided on in outline form at a Cabinet meeting a few days ago.

As to the remaining bills, the Government is expected to reach a decision on them Friday. Pending completion of rudimentary decision on the remaining seven bills, work will be hurried by the Legislation Bureau to draft all the proposed laws, for final Cabinet deliberation by December 22.

This speedy procedure on the part of the Government, it is understood, has been prompted from its desire to obtain Diet discussion on all these bills in the shortest possible period. The Government, with this in view, is arranging so that the bills on which outline decision have already reached will be referred as soon as possible to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association so that the latter may probe into the nature of the bills in plenty of time before they are formally introduced to the Diet.

According to the Tokyo Metropolis bill, on the outline of which the Cabinet has reached final decision, all of the present Tokyo Prefecture inclusive of Tokyo City will be embodied into one unit to be placed under a head appointed by the Government. The metropolitan government, besides its head, will include some Government-appointees among its high officials. The rest of the officials including those in the lower bracket will be given the status which all Tokyo municipal officers hold at present.

This Tokyo Metropolis will be realized on October 1, next year, when the whole metropolitan area will be divided into wards and various administrative adjustments such as that pertaining to taxation will be introduced. The metropolis will be placed under the direct supervision of the Home Minister.

Commerce Chamber Bill

By the proposed bill for the reorganization of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, also included in the the bills decided on Tuesday, a new system will be introduced with Chambers established in each of the prefectures, instead of in leading cities as at present. The present name of "Chambers of Commerce and Industry," will be altered to a more suitable one, but the Cabinet could not reach any definite view on it Tuesday. The newly organized Chambers will have their chairmen each appointed by the Minister concerned based on recommendations from interested persons.

Each Chamber will enjoy a legal status as a juridical person, which will bring on a variety of obligations and rights. The Government, on the other hand, will control many of the activities of the Chamber. A detailed regulation is expected to be issued soon, based on the bill for reorganization.

Another decided bill concerning insurance on agricultural risks prescribes that the Government, through its provincial agencies, will make it compulsory for the agricultural people to have their fields, produce and the like insured through a mutual benefit association to be set up in each agricultural society. This is allegedly a legislation the like of which has never been introduced in any other part of the world. According to a Government survey, the same insurance was found existing among 90 per cent of the agricultural societies all over the country as of September 31, this year. The proposed bill intends to widen its coverage among the agricultural population.

Decided Bills Listed

The list of the bills decided on Tuesday, as mentioned in the local vernacular, follows:

1. Pertaining to a new administrative system for Tokyo Prefecture.

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Government Buys Douglas Oil Refinery, Ford Motorcar Plant

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—The United States Government purchased the Douglas Oil Refining plant at Los Angeles, California, for supplying the oil refined at the plant to the Soviet Union, it is reported from London. Already the United States Government has purchased the Ford Motorcar plant at Detroit, Michigan, for supplying the Soviet with machinery for manufacturing automobiles.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PUSH POPULATION

Plans Given Advise Positive Steps to Facilitate and Boost Marriage

Plans for the encouragement of marriage and for the population policy which had been decided on at the Sixth All-Japan Conference for Population Problems on November 13 and 14 were forwarded Tuesday to all Ministers, President of the Planning Board and the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

The propositions submitted requested that the Government take positive measures to accelerate marriage and to increase the population.

Salient points of the same proposal for the encouragement of marriage follow:

1. The Government should set to work on enlightening the people to the national significance of marriage.

2. The Government should take the following measures to accelerate marriage:

a. To create establishments for the encouragement and guidance of marriage in every city, town and village.

b. To establish a system of marriage insurance.

c. To solve the problem of housing for new families.

d. To protect the vocational position for married women who have professions.

e. To decrease income tax and increase allowance for the benefit of married people.

The proposition pertaining to the population policy includes the following items.

1. The Government should place importance in the encouragement of marriage and the increase of birthrate for the purpose of increasing population. Establishments should be created to elevate the physical and mental capacity of the younger generation, to prevent and eliminate tuberculosis and to protect mothers and infants.

2. Regarding the distribution of population in Japan and also in overseas areas within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere the following considerations should be paid:

a. To take measures against the decrease of agrarian population.

b. To remove a part of industrial enterprises outside of Japan Proper in order to avoid further industrialization of population.

c. To secure 40 per cent of the total population of Japan in agricultural profession.

d. To concentrate the agrarian population in areas within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which are important from the viewpoint of national defense.

e. To encourage the establishment of Japanese villages in the Co-Prosperity Sphere to avoid sporadic colonization.

f. To endeavor to keep the integrity of blood and culture of the Japanese people.

g. To urge the colonists to emigrate together with their family members so that the balance of man and woman may be maintained in overseas settlements.

h. To set up cultural, sanitary and amusement establishments in various areas within the Co-Prosperity Sphere so that the cultural level of the overseas Japanese may not decline.

3. As for the administrative policy toward various peoples and races within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, their respective cultural characteristics should be respected and uniformity should be avoided. Proper measures in accordance with the different cultural levels of the

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE DEAL OUT MORE DEATH BLOWS TO CHUNGKING UNITS

Beaten Stragglers and Guerilla Troops Smashed in Battle Near Tanshanpo

BRILLIANT GAINS SCORED

Large Force Surprised in Hupeh Drive—Other Enemy Groups Annihilated

Domei

HANKOW, November 24.—Japanese forces operating against Chungking remnants in the Yingcheng area, Hupeh Province, located on Friday, November 20, about 500 Chungking troops of the 127th Division as well as 300 others of a guerilla corps in the neighborhood of Tanshanpo and routed them after fierce attacks, according to field dispatches reaching here.

Other Japanese units on Saturday, November 21, effected a surprise attack upon a large number of Chungking troops belonging to the 132nd Division in the Kingmen area, Hupeh Province, and scored brilliant results, the dispatches disclosed.

Japanese troops operating along the Canton-Hankow Railway attacked on November 18 about 500 Chungking remnants in the vicinity of Sungchiaho and 200 enemy forces near Lohsienwang in eastern Hupeh Province and annihilated them.

Another Japanese Unit on the same day in Tangyang area also in Hupeh Province annihilated groups of Chungking guerilla troops, the reports further said.

Dissension Seen Mounting

Internal dissension between Chungking and Communist troops has intensified and armed conflicts have occurred in places on the Hopei-Shantung-Honan border, according to the Central Press Service of China quoting messages reaching Kaifeng.

Retaliating a recent attack by the "Special Administrator's Office" at Chihsien in Honan Province, troops of the "New Fourth Army" fought 6,000 guerillas under the control of the Office in mid-September. Both sides lost several hundred in dead and wounded.

With reinforcements from Fukou, on the western bank of the New Yellow River, and from western Honan, totaling 3,500 men, the Chungking troops engaged the "Eighth Route Army" at Lanfeng, near the Hopei-Shantung-Honan border.

Impossible Without Aid

Domei

CANTON, November 24.—Revealing the increasing weakness in Chungking's resisting power, the Ta Kung Pao, official Chungking vernacular, recently declared that it would be impossible to continue resistance against Japan without assistance from Anglo-American nations, according to reports received here.

Furthermore, referring to a warning said to have appeared in a British newspaper that Chungking had gone totalitarian, the Ta Kung Pao is reported to have feebly protested that despite the greatly increased power of Chiang Kai-shek, Chungking still remains "essentially" democratic in its political principles.

MANCHOUKUO TO ENFORCE LAW ON CONTROL ORGANS

Domei

HSINKING, November 25.—The newly established industrial control associations law and the regulations for the enforcement of the law will be promulgated tomorrow and put into effect immediately, it was learned here today.

In view of the increasing number of industrial control associations, the Manchoukuo Government has been making efforts to institute some sort of a system for industrial control associations for the steady development of various industries.

The law and the regulations were approved on November 17 by the State Council and their promulgation was sanctioned November 19 by the Privy Council.

The law covers the mining, distribution, trade and transportation control associations.

Under the new law, the Department of Finance and Commerce will instruct the various control associations to carry out a reorganization.

Iran Warns Allies That Insincerity Will Result in Suspension of Aid

Premier's Statement Stimulates Anti-Allied Sentiment; British and American Soldiers Attacked In Teheran by Inhabitants

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 24.—In an address delivered before the National Assembly yesterday, the Premier of Iran declared that in the event the Allied nations show insincerity in their attitude toward Iran, the government would instantly suspend aid to the United States and the British Empire, it is reported from Teheran via Bombay.

This frank statement clarifying Iran's attitude has attracted wide attention, and at the same time has further stimulated the anti-Allied sentiment which has been rising in the country for the last several months. Meanwhile, anti-British-American disturbances which had abated since the beginning of this month, suddenly broke out again late last evening.

One company of British soldiers marching through Teheran was attacked by the inhabitants of the city, and also bombs were thrown into British military warehouses.

In the Shakolasan district, a group of armed demonstrators attacked the supply route of the British-American forces.

A similar group armed with machine-guns attacked a unit of American troops at Kermanshah, and after causing many casualties to these forces during one hour's fighting, they skilfully disappeared.

Domei

PARIS, November 24.—The peace and order in North African French territory occupied by Allied forces have been seriously affected and the natives there are causing disturbances daily.

In the Oran district an armed conflict was reported between the natives and American troops. Natives are daily being arrested and shot to death in a large number.

The United States military authorities are taking drastic measures to restore order, and yesterday they forced the entire inhabitants in several towns and village in the south of Oran to evacuate from their respective towns and villages.

GENERAL HATA HAILS NANKING UNITS' HELP

They Cooperated With Japanese in Defense of Hwainan, He Declares

Domei

NANKING, November 24.—The Nanking forces have cooperated splendidly with the Japanese troops in defending the areas along the Hwainan Railway in central Anhwei Province, declared General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, in an interview with the press at 3:00 p.m. today. He returned here on November 21 from an inspection trip in Kiulungkang, Pengpu, and Luchow in Anhwei Province.

Conditions in the occupied areas are fast returning to normal, General Hata revealed, especially in view of this year's bumper crop and the smooth functioning of the market.

At the Hwainan coal mine, he continued, all workers, both Japanese and China, are intensifying their efforts toward increasing the output to contribute toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The coal mining company has been trying its best to improve the working conditions of Chinese employes, he added.

Working in full collaboration, Japan and China must wipe out Communist influence still remaining in China at the earliest possible moment for the sake of developing New Asia, Masaomi Yoshitomi, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, said today on the occasion of the first anniversary which falls tomorrow of the participation of the National Government of China in the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Communism tends to destroy civilization and uproot the national foundation of China which is based upon the family system, he said.

Accordingly, if Communist elements are not checked it is clear that Communism will disturb society, impoverish the farming populace, cause industries to decay and finally but not least, the 4,000 years history of China will collapse, he added.

STALINGRAD FIGHTING ACTIVE DESPITE COLD

Luftwaffe Blasts 69 Soviet Tanks, Many Cars Loaded With Enemy Soldiers

Domei

BERLIN, November 24.—Despite continued bad weather, German air units continued activity in the Stalingrad front, with large units of bombers, dive-bombers and fighters constantly bombing concentrated Soviet forces.

Yesterday German planes flew low over Stalingrad and destroyed 69 Soviet tanks and smashed many cars carrying Soviet soldiers.

Entire control of the air over Stalingrad is in the hands of German air units, and Soviet planes are only making scouting flights from time to time.

In the district south of Stalingrad, German-Rumanian forces are increasing their strength immensely with the arrival of reinforcements, and succeeded in completely occupying the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railway line, with the exception of one station.

German-Rumanian forces in the southwestern section of the Stalingrad front occupied several strategic points, rejecting the determined resistance of the enemy, and thus the Soviet units that wedged into the Don River bend area had their retreat cut off and are now entirely surrounded.

Soviet Attacks Repulsed

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—Despite the fact that the daily temperatures have been sinking to 15 degrees below zero, the war situation in and around Stalingrad has been remarkably active for the past few days.

As alleged by the Soviet and the Allies, the sudden animation in this sector is the first indication of the Soviet winter counter-offensive. As reported from the German side, however, the alleged winter offensives are being repulsed on all quarters.

An announcement by the Soviet Information Bureau at noon today,

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Hori Tells Scribes Japan Times Editorial On British Cabinet Change Most Appropriate

The editorial regarding the recent British War Cabinet change which appeared in today's Japan Times Advertiser was supported by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his regular interview with foreign correspondents today.

Asked by a correspondent to comment on the latest reshuffle of the British War Cabinet, Mr. Hori said that today's Japan Times Advertiser carried a fitting comment, which said that there are two reasons for the reshuffle, one, the fact that Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, has lost his popularity among the people especially after his Indian blunder and, the other, the fact that Premier Winston Churchill sought the support of the Labor Party and promoted the regular Labor leader, Herbert Morrison.

"At any rate," declared Mr. Hori, "the change of the members of the British War Cabinet has hardly any effect on the world situation."

Queried as to the meaning of the "new China policy" which has been reported by the press as having been agreed upon by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Nanking, the Spokesman said, "I believe that Minister Aoki and Ambassador Shigemitsu have renewed their determination to realize Japan's traditional policy regarding China and that is what the term 'new' means."

In reply to a question if the speech slated tomorrow by former Ambassador to Washington Saburo Kurusu will be made in the capacity as a private person or as an official, Mr. Hori said that he will speak as Ambassador Kurusu.

VICHY MAY DECLARE FORMAL HOSTILITIES ON AMERICA, BRITAIN

Present Laval Conference With Germans in Paris Viewed With Importance

DECISION SEEN IMMINENT

Doriot Urges Franco-German Alliance—Vital Announcement Due Tomorrow

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—It is reported that the French Government may formally declare war against the United States and the British Empire, upon conclusion of the conference now being held at Paris between Premier Pierre Laval and German representatives, according to a Brussels broadcast.

The Daily Herald, London, expresses the fear that war declaration by the French Government has become imminent, with the Paris conference nearing conclusion.

Domei

PARIS, November 24.—A German-French alliance was urged by Jacques Doriot, leader of the Popular Democrats at the party's mass meeting held here today.

"France has been betrayed! The Popular Democrats have often pointed out this danger. The only way now open for France is to conclude an alliance with Axis nations," he said.

Another speaker at the meeting also urged the immediate declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire.

"French colonies have been sold to Britain and the United States by traitors," he declared. "I demand that Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State, declare war against the United States and the British Empire, and at the same time to mobilize the French fleet for recovering our North African territories."

Announcement Tomorrow

Domei

VICHY, November 24.—The French will come out again with an important announcement tomorrow, it is alleged here.

The forthcoming announcement, it is expected, will wipe out all sinister rumors spread by the Allied propaganda organs. One of the rumors says that the French Governor of Dakar has joined the puppet government under Jean Francois Darlan, while another claims that negotiations are now going on at Algiers between some Axis military authorities and the Allied pacification mission from Dakar.

The expected announcement by the Vichy Government will probably be made at Pàris by Premier Pierre Laval who is now in the city to carry on close talks with the German representatives.

The French authorities, meantime, are arranging that a powerful volunteer corps will be organized by many Frenchmen between 18 to 40 years of age. This corps will fight to retaliate for their brethren killed at Dakar, Syria, Madagascar, Algiers, Oran and Casablanca.

The French People's Party, on the other hand, held a mass meeting at Paris on Monday, when a resolution was reached urging the Government to promptly declare war upon the Allies and to consolidate its united front with the Axis.

FILIPINOS LOVE MUSIC, SAYS RADIO ANNOUNCER

Filipinos are ardent lovers of music as indicated by the 54,000 enthusiastic listeners to musical programs of the Manila Broadcasting Station in the Manila district alone, declared Norizo Matsuuchi, noted announcer formerly attached to Radio Station JOAK, Tokyo, who is now serving as civil administrator assigned to a certain headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

In a press interview at the Gannosu Airfield where he arrived Monday from his southern post en route to Tokyo, Mr. Matsuuchi stated that for 11 hours daily, the Manila Radio Station broadcasts a colorful program covering such items as radio exercises, record concerts, war and general news, lectures and many other items.

HEAVY CLASH REPORTED RAGING 30 KILOMETERS FROM BIZERTA; LUFTWAFFE BUSY OVER TUNISIA

Both Embattled Armies Rush Reinforcements To War Scene

AXIS BOMBERS ACTIVE

Domei

BERLIN, November 24.—Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces announced that a great battle was started last night at a point about 30 kilometers from Bizerta, it was broadcast from Morocco.

Air Activity Intensified

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—The Tunisian battle situation is becoming intense with dispatch of reinforcements to the front line and mobilization of air units by both sides. Fierce air battles are being fought as planes of the contending forces are intent on destroying the supply routes of each other.

As the Axis air strength has greatly been increased the Allied forces are finding it extremely difficult to execute their strategic plans.

It is reported that in Northern Tunisia, strong German bomber units are participating in a battle which started Monday.

The Allies announce that their military operations are progressing smoothly as planned, but they also recognize the fact that their advance has been checked by the increased activity of the Axis air forces. In air battles, Axis air units are overwhelmingly superior.

Allied war planes, in an attempt to destroy the Axis supply routes, Sunday evening bombed the naval port of Bizerta.

A fierce battle has commenced at a point 22 miles from Bizerta, it is reported.

It has also become known that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Commander of the Axis Forces in Libya, is also commanding the Axis operations in Tunisia.

Axis Supremacy Admitted

Axis air forces bombed Allied supply bases at Algiers and other places as well as concentrations of enemy troops yesterday and caused considerable damages according to Domei.

The glorious success of Axis operations is recognized by the headquarters of the Allied forces, which stated: "The occupation of Tunisia will take a considerable period of time. The operation of the Allied forces has not yet entered a stage of earnest activity, because of the great reinforcements of Axis air units these few days."

Allied headquarters yesterday announced the war developments in the Libyan front, but did not say anything about the Tunisian situation. This proves that in Tunisia Axis operations are being pushed successfully.

Yesterday, Axis forces concentrated their entire strength on destroying enemy supply routes. The tank and infantry corps are expected to start activity soon.

Allied air units were inactive all day yesterday, having only made small raids at Bizerta and Tripoli.

The unsatisfactory operation of the Allied forces in Tunisia is recognized by British military authorities. A London broadcast stated: "Allied forces in Tunisia are not making an advance as expected. This is due to the fact that while the Axis forces are able to obtain reinforcements from nearby territories, the Allies have to transport troops and airplanes from distant places."

Allied Shipping Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, November 24.—German military authorities announced today that German air units operating in the Western Mediterranean area bombed and damaged an enemy destroyer, and also seriously damaged one 20,000-ton luxury passenger ship and a 5,000-ton transport, Sunday evening.

U.S. Mobilizes Women

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 24.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a bill requisitioning women for rear duties of the Coast Guards yesterday. The Navy authorities, in accordance with the new law, have decided to mobilize about 4,0[illegible] women.

Portuguese Protest Violation of Rights By American Planes

Domei

LISBON, November 24.—The Portuguese Government strongly protested today to the United States Government for violation of Portuguese territory by American airplanes.

Switzerland Protests

Domei

BERNE, November 24.—The Swiss Government sent a protest to the British Government through the Swiss Miniser at London against the flying of British airplanes over Swiss territories on several occasions recently.

DECOUX URGES NAVY TO STAND BY PETAIN

Commander-in-Chief of French Indo-China Fleet Pledges Unfailing Loyalty

Domei

SAIGON, November 24.—In a reply to the message of Rear-Admiral Berenger, Commander-in-Chief of the French Indo-China Fleet, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, on November 21, urged the Rear-Admiral and members of his fleet to renew their determination to cope with the present situation now confronting France, it was learned today.

Vice-Admiral Decoux declared that he has full confidence in the French Indo-China Fleet and expects it to assist him in fulfilling the great mission entrusted him by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain.

Just recently, Rear-Admiral Berenger addressed letters to Marshal Petain and Vice-Admiral Decoux declaring his determination to cope with the present situation, it was said.

Yoshizawa to Japan

Domei

HANOI, November 24.—In view of the calmness prevailing in French Indo-China despite the outbreak of hostilities in French North Africa, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to Saigon, is expected to make a trip to Japan as scheduled, it was learned.

Mr. Yoshizawa will leave for Tokyo pending instructions from the Japanese Government.

Simultaneously it was disclosed that Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, is scheduled to make an inspection trip to Laos and Cambodia in the latter part of the month.

Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux will arrive at Saigon in the early part of December where he is expected to remain until the middle of January.

Meanwhile well-informed circles revealed that since the high-ranking officials of the Government-General will also sojourn of the Government-General will also sojourn in Saigon, negotiations for the Japan-French Indo-China Working Economic Agreement for 1943 will be undertaken there by Shigeru Kuriyama, Japanese Minister to French Indo-China, upon his return from Tokyo.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES PLAN GUERILLA WARFARE

Domei

RANGOON, November 24.—British and American air forces, which are hiding in the interior of India, are now planning to launch guerilla aerial warfare against Japanese Forces in Burma by using airfields in Central India as stepping-stones, according to information available here.

On the other hand, British land forces stationed in the eastern border of India are trying to extend military roads leading from Chittang to Akyab along the coast line and also the roads extending from the terminus of the railway from Calcutta to Imphal and Silchar in Assam Province in preparation for offensive and defensive operations.

Reports received here further indicate that British troops, including Aussies stationed in the Imphal and Silchar districts in Assam Province are panic-stricken due to prevalence of malaria and the shortage of quinine.

MANCHOU SEES RISE IN MINERAL OUTPUT

Exports to Japan Show Big Gain—Self-Sufficiency In Sight

Domei

HSINKING, November 24.—Reflecting Manchoukuo's steadily increasing efforts to contribute toward the present war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the exports of various key commodities from Manchoukuo to Japan during the first nine months this year show a considerable gain over similar figures for the corresponding period last year, reports Domei.

Particularly encouraging is the fact that the production of iron, steel, coal, liquid fuel, non-ferrous metals and foodstuff during the past several months have been more than satisfactory. This fact is all the more significant because Manchoukuo, which had previously been dependent upon Japan for the supply of various commodities, not only has secured the foundation for becoming self-sufficient in major commodities but also has improved its economic position to such an extent that large quantities of its products may be shipped to Japan.

Iron and Steel

The productive capacity of the Showa Steel Works, where all the blast furnaces had been blown in by the time the War of Greater East Asia broke out, have shown remarkable improvement since the outbreak of the war because hostilities served to stimulate greater efforts toward the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. As early as March this year, the production of steel works far exceeded the amount scheduled for exportation to Japan.

A further improvement in production was obtained recently when definite arrangements were made between the steel works and the Tungpientao Development Company for an increased supply of rich ore to the works. Moreover, the Second Steel Manufactory of the steel works, which started partial operation last May, is excepted to be completed before the end of the current year.

In addition to the foregoing, the Penhsihu Iron Works had its new blast furnace at Kungyuan blown in on October 25 and resumed operation of its old blast furnace on October 31 immediately following the completion of its repair. With the new and old furnaces operating, the iron works is realizing a steady increase in its production of both low phosphorus pig iron and ordinary pig iron which also will be exported to Japan.

Coal

Manchoukuo's supply of Fushun coal to Japan as industrial raw material has been satisfactorily maintained. Coal needed by the Seishin Iron Mill of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company (located at Seishin, Chosen) has been totally supplied by the Mishan coal mine in Manchoukuo. It is expected that all the blast furnaces which will be completed at the Seishin Iron Mill in the future will be operated completely by coal supplied from Mishan. Thus, Manchoukuoan coal will play an important part in Japan's future war efforts.

Non-Ferrous Metals and Light Metals

The production of non-ferrous metals such as lead and zinc in Manchoukuo has been increased greatly within those several months due to the smooth progress of production-increase schemes at leading mines in Yangchiachang, Chingchentgtze and Machiakuo. Lead mines at Hsinyen and Huanien as well as the new zinc smeltery in Hulutao are also playing an important part in bolstering the non-ferrous metals production.

The progress in the development of iron mines in Jehol Province is expected to make possible the exports of ferro-vanadium to Japan within this year.

Manchoukuo's production of aluminum is expected to be nearly doubled upon the completion of the new plant of the Manchurian Light Metals Company, while the company is planning to erect a new aluminum mill at Antung by utilizing water power which is abundantly available in Manchoukuo.

A giant metal-magnesium plant of the same company, now under construction at Yingkow, will be completed in the near future, thus further increasing the light metals output in Manchoukuo.

Liquid Fuel

The second oil-shale plant at Fushun, affiliated to the South Manchuria Railway is scheduled to be completed in the near future, and will thus add greatly to the production capacity of the first oil-shale plant which is now in operation. The Fushun coal-liquefaction plant, which is now in full swing, will be expanded soon to increase petroleum production in Manchoukuo.

The synthetic fuel production with Fowsin coal as raw material will be started soon at Chinchow, while the Kirin Artificial Petroleum Company will rationalize its management in the near future for further increasing the synthetic fuel output of the State.

Press Comments

Wednesday, November 25

YOMIURI-HOCHI—North African War Situation and Mediterranean

ASAHI—War Is Only Course for France: Progress in Central China Policy

North African War Situation and Mediterranean

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Anglo-American invasion of North Africa is noteworthy for the fact that it constitutes their first action in their plan to turn from the defensive to offensive. It is difficult to gauge developments in that sector, but in view of the careful preparations made and the large scale on which they launched the attack it would not do to despise their fighting strength.

It is clear that their plan is to make North Africa their springboard for developing offensive operations on the European continent. Thus the campaign in Africa must be regarded as inevitably extending to the whole of the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean offers the shortest route between the British Isles and India and was therefore England's life-line. Since the Italian campaign in Ethiopia of 1935, however, British seapower on the Mediterranean has been markedly weakened. As a result of the advance made by the Italian air force, the strategic values of Gibraltar and Malta, British bases on the Mediterranean, have been much reduced. This is proved by the fact that in the current war the Axis has been able to cut British communications between Gibraltar and Suez.

Italy attaches the main importance to the line connecting Panteleria-Sicily and Tripoli in Libya and the one linking Rhodos Leros with Tobruk in Libya as its defense system in the Mediterranean. Consequently Sicily is most important for Italy as a base for control of the Mediterranean. Italy has cut the sea into two at Sicily and severed the life-line of Britain.

The strategic weakness of the British in the Mediterranean lies in the western side of the sea. Thus they depended on France to support them in that quarter. Since the collapse of France, therefore, the British have been constantly under the menace of the Axis. In the naval battles fought in the Western Mediterranean in June and August the British suffered miserable defeats.

The Anglo-American forces invaded North Africa in order to secure Oran in Algiers and Bizerta in Tunisia, which form centers of the defense system of France in the Mediterranean, so that their Mediterranean strategic position may be strengthened. Bizerta is a powerful base counterpoised against Panteleria of the Italians. Tunisia is the nearest area from Africa to Italy and from there it is only 60 kilometers to Panteleria and from Panteleria to Sicily it is only 90 kilometers. In this lies the Allies' reason for concentrating their attack on Tunisia.

Most of the nations of Europe not only have strategic interest in the Mediterranean but have economic interests as well, while the positions of Turkey, Spain and Portugal, which are neutrals, cannot but be deeply influenced by developments on this sea.

The Anglo-American invasion of North Africa would fall entirely short of becoming any decisive factor in the European War unless it developed into domination of the Mediterranean from strong bases there. Even if Britain and the United States may achieve momentary successes in North Africa, however, it would be by no means an easy task to secure control of the Mediterranean.

War Is Only Course for France

ASAHI—Premier Pierre Laval, who has secured actual political power in France, is now conferring with German representatives and influential men of French politics at Paris. It is reported that he intends to have M. Driot and M. Dair join his Cabinet but he must consider the fact that the French People's Party led by M. Driot is demanding immediate declaration of war on the United States and Britain, joining in the anti-Comintern pact, and organization of a volunteer corps for the defense of Africa, while M. Dair's National Integration movement stands for the defense of French Africa and alliance with the Axis.

According to a communique of the French Government representative at Paris on November 23, Premier Laval has decided to organize an African volunteer corps for the recovery of territory grabbed by the United States and Britain, in accordance with the political aims clarified by Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State, and Premier Laval last week. The volunteer corps is to be composed of those enlisted from among the people and French officers and men whose service has been suspended by the armistice with Germany and Italy, it is reported.

The same communique states that as a result of the lawless invasion of French territory by the American forces an absolutely irreparable gap has been created between the Anglo-American Allies and the French people.

The telegram sent by Marshal Petain to President Roosevelt on November 8 denouncing him for the invasion of French Africa must have penetrated even the thick hide of the imperialistic dictator. "It is France and its honor that are in question. We will defend ourselves. Such is the command I have given." Such rebels as Darlan, Giraud and Nogues have disobeyed the command in disregard of the honor of France. The honor of France must be saved. French Africa is not merely a colonial region important for France but vital to its very existence as a European nation. For its honor and territorial integrity French Africa must be wrested back. The situation is no longer such that it can be saved by the organization of a mere volunteer corps.

Progress in Central China Price Policy

ASAHI—The National Government of China at Nanking on August 31 decided on and announced its basic policy on comprehensive price measures for Central China. Since then it has been working out the details in the light of actual conditions. On November 21 a meeting of the Central Price Policy Liaison Council was held at which "Outlines of Price Policy for Central China" were adopted.

The work of throwing out of circulation the old legal tender of the Chungking regime by means of the Central Reserve Bank note having been completed on the whole, the biggest problem now confronting Central China is undoubtedly that of prices. Without a satisfactory solution of this problem no other economic problem can be successfully solved. We are glad to note that through joint efforts of Japanese and Chinese military, official and private quarters the price question is gradually being settled.

According to the "Outlines" just published, assured supply of goods will form the pivotal point of the policy in view of the peculiar economic state of Central China at present and adjustments in supply to demand are to be effected by increasing production and securing more imports. In the existing economic state of Central China, it would not be feasible to enforce a price policy based on adjustments of supply to consumption as in the case of Japan. Thus the policy adopted by the National Government seems the most suitable that can be enforced in Central China in the present stage of its economic development.

Besides securing imports from overseas, it would be necessary for the National Government to contrive so that the interior products hitherto flowing to Chungking would be brought into the peace areas. Consequently, the price policy will depend much on the political strength of the Nanking Government. The pacification work must be advanced, occupied areas extended and the confidence of the people in the National Government increased. We hope that the Japanese and Chinese authorities and private quarters will join efforts in full recognition of the importance of strengthening the political power of the National Government.

Stalingrad Fighting Active Despite Cold

(Continued From Page 1)

stated, as if endorsing the German information:

"Fierce fighting is still being kept up both in the northwestern and southern sections of Stalingrad."

The announcement thus revealed between the lines that the Soviet war efforts are not operating quite as smoothly as arranged. To all appearances, the Soviets intend to win back the whole city from the Germans and then move out to encircle the German besiegers. As things stand now at the sector, however, the Soviet defenders are much inferior in equipment to the Germans. Under the circumstances, the most important question is how long the defenders can hold out against the Germans.

New Weapon Announced

Domei

BERLIN, November 24.—The German military authorities this evening made the announcement of a new weapon, the super rapid firing machine-gun, which is claimed to be capable of firing 3,000 rounds of bullets a minute.

The same firearm, it is said has proved a wonderfully useful weapon in the battles fought in the sector south of Stalingrad and the bend of the Don River, inflicting fatal damages on the Soviet forces.

The capacity of this super rapid firing machine-gun will be publicized in detail by the German military authorities in near future.

It is recalled in this connection that the Germans added a brilliant page to the annals of arms on November 21 by a new weapon specially made for battles in mountains during the winter season.

EATING ENCOURAGED OF UNPOLISHED RICE

Drive Is On to Spread Practice; Unhulled Product Gives More Nourishment

The Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, decided upon the plan to encourage the eating of unpolished rice, reports the Asahi.

The authorities will not take compulsory measures for this plan but will urge the voluntary cooperation of the entire people for the movement to spread practice of the unpolished rice eating. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association will act as the main promoter of this movement.

It has also been decided at the Cabinet council that those who wish to live on unpolished rice will be given allocation of the rice without the mixture of barley and that proper measures will be taken to counter the decrease of the supply of rice bran for domestic stock which will accompany the unhulled rice diet of many people.

It is noted in this connection that the unhulled rice diet has been advocated in this country for many years in the past from the point of nourishment. According to medical experts specializing in diet, many merits are attributed to the unpolished rice diet. By this diet, it is said, man's resisting force against various diseases is greatly strengthened as the rice bran contains much fat, albumen and various inorganic elements such as sodium and calcium.

With reference to the same question, Dr. Kenzo Futatsugi, an authority of diet who has long advocated the unpolished rice diet, had the following to say in an interview with the Asahi:

"Those who have tried eating rice in its natural state invariably declare that their physical conditions have been bettered. By the whole rice diet, tuberculosis in the early stage can be cured, old people are rejuvenated, infants can get rid of the infantile beriberi, young men become powerful and mothers have more milk.

"Why these merits? In short, it is because the rice bran contains valuable ingredients such as fat, albumen and inorganic substance which polished rice is wanting.

"To cite a conspicuous example of the merit of whole rice diet, 11 families in a certain hamlet in Odajima-mura in Kita-Murayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, have their annual medical fees decreased from ¥480 to ¥40 in one year since they took to whole rice diet. The health of the members of these families in question was remarkably promoted whereas the consumption of rice decreased to about 60 per cent of the amount of polished rice they used to take before. Moreover, they could dispense with half of the side dishes they formerly ate, since they commenced with the whole rice diet.

"Many people complain that it is very hard to cook unhulled rice but this is because they don't know the proper way of boiling the rice.

"When boiled with a low fire and with more water than in cooking polished rice, the whole rice is just as much tasty as polished rice."

HINAKO TO IMMORTALIZE SPECIAL LANDING PARTY

Monument Will Be Erected At Hakko Memorial Park In Shanghai

The model for a monument immortalizing the special landing Units of the Imperial Navy which participated in the street fighting in Shanghai at the outset of the China Affair was completed recently by Jitsuzo Hinako, a noted sculptor, at the special request of the Headquarters of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, it was learned here today, reports Domei.

The model shows two warrant officers and three sailors led by a second lieutenant on the point of charging into an enemy position. When completed, the proposed monument will be placed in the center of the Hakko Memorial Park in Shanghai which is now under construction.

It is understood that at present a cenotaph is being erected in the same park in memory of the Shanghai Landing Party.

Cats to Kill Rats That Eat Hoarded Food Enjoy Tremendous Demand in Chungking

Cats to kill rats that eat hoarded foodstuffs are in tremendous demand in Chungking, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reported today from Canton, according to Domei.

Female cats, which are better rat catchers than male cats, are being quoted as high as 200 yuan, while the male cats bring approximately 150 yuan.

Temporary wooden structures which were built in Chungking after the destructive aerial bombardments carried out by the Japanese Air Force are infested with rats which eat hoarded foodstuffs.

Boarding a Destroyer

The stalwart, brawny men of the Imperial Navy lend a helping hand to their comrades-in-arms, the soldiers of the Imperial Army, as the latter board one of Japan's swift, grimly efficient destroyers. It is this sort of comradeship, this kind of cooperation, that makes the forces of Nippon invincible wherever they go.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

CAMBODIA REJOICES IN WATER FESTIVAL

Prayers for Rich Harvest Offered to Mekong River in Three-Day Celebration

Domei

PNOM PENH, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.—The annual "Water Festival," in which the natives of Cambodia offer prayers of thanks to the Mekong River, was celebrated here during the past three days beginning November 21.

During the rainy season starting from September each year the Grand Lac (Great Lake), the so-called safety-valve of the Mekong River, is doubled in area, and overflows causing the plains of Cambodia to be inundated. As this inundation enriches the plains with fertile soil from Tibet, it is regarded as God's blessing by the natives of Cambodia. When the rains cease and the water recedes in November, the rich soil settles down to form a fertile agricultural land. The "Water Festival" is an expression of thanks and prayers for rich harvests which are offered by the natives to the Mekong River.

From about November 17, the birthday of the young King of Cambodia, the city of Pnom Penh is thronged with people from all parts of the country who come to see the customary big event of the season. Those who are not able to obtain lodgings in the hotels and other places spend the nights sleeping under the trees on the side-walks. The flags of Cambodia, France, Annam and Japan wave at the gates of every home.

From the afternoon of November 1, the festival begins in the presence of the King of Cambodia. As the doors of the cream-colored palace, containing many pointed towers, are opened, the King, clad in a resplendent costume, comes out in a palanquin, in which he proceeds to the bank of the Mekong River where the festival takes place. Passing between rows of bodyguards wearing red hoods and red gaiters, the King, accompanied by a retinue of dignitaries, advances to the ceremonial structure built on the river bank. The structure consists of a Chinese style building, with an altar, with a pair of boats as the foundation. From this structure, the King officiates over the three-day festival, offering pious prayers to the waters of the Mekong River. The people in countless boats, large and small, gathered on the river surface, likewise offer prayers. Presently the boat races, the chief attractions of the festival, are begun. Manned by dark-skinned rowers, mostly middle-aged men, the competing boats proceed to the starting point, as several of the rowers dance on the deck to the tune of a plaintive chorus song praising their king. Built in the same pattern as the vessels of the Khmer dynasty, the boats are each manned by a crew of 30 to 50 men, each of whom row in unison with an oar about three feet long. The oarsmen of some 50 boats await the starting signal with eager anticipation. With the signal, the boats start off in twos and lash forth amidst a full spray of water. This is a grand sight, closely resembling the primitive water battle of several hundred years ago.

When dusk approaches, scores of brilliantly illuminated boats sally forth, flashing out five colors of light all over the river surfare. The spectators often forget the advancing of the night.

This year's "Water Festival" was signally honored by the presence of the King and Queen of Annam, who came from far-away Hue to attend the function. On the last night of the festival, the last of the Khmer dances were performed, in which the natives sang and danced with high emotion. Thus ended the three-day festival amidst the joy of the five-million Cambodians.

Kansai Notes

A capacity crowd of fight fans filled the Nishinomiya Stadium on the national holiday, Monday, November 23, to watch the thrill-packed boxing card. A great many of the fans attended especially as the gate was to be donated to the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The smoker was headed by three ten-round main events, the best of the triple-header being the fight featuring Motoharu Horiguchi, scrapping younger brother of the veteran "Piston" Horiguchi. The youthful Horiguchi added another scalp to his belt when he knocked out Hajime Sakamoto, pride of the Shinko stable, in the third round.

Sakamoto was definitely no match for Horiguchi and was battered round the ring from the opening bell. In the third round which had the crowd on its feet, Horiguchi put the finishing touch to the massacre. Sakamoto kissed the canvas twice before he went down for the full count following a barrage of body punches from Horiguchi.

Hideo "Hurricane" Fujiwara eked out a decision over Eiichi Izumi while Toshio Aoki and pudgy Taro Aizawa fought to a draw in the other two main events.

In the play-off of the annual Kobe Port Festival soccer game held Monday at the Recreation Ground, the K.R. & A.C. eleven trounced the All-Kobe team 4 ot 1 to win the handsome shield for another year.

This is the third time that the local foreign club team has won the title while All-Kobe has held it for one year.

The K.R. & A.C. lineup was as follows: Jarmain; Rudolph, Renault; Buettinghaus, Zenger, Mehta; Westphalen, Baer, Brueggemann; Grossmann and Rodriguez.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 24: Mr. S. Aoyama, Miss G. Drache, Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hillmann, Mrs. M. Kotera, Mrs. K. Kawasaki, Mr. H. Kawasaki, Miss H. Kawasaki, Mr. T. Mori, Mr. S. Mori, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mukai, Mr. S. Nitta, Mr. M. Niikura, Mr. K. Saito, Mr. Schenk, Mr. A. Thordsen, Mr. Y. Tamaya, Mr. and Mrs. K. Uesaka, Mr. S. Watabe, Mr. T. Watabe, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weise.

NAVY BAND LEADER TAKEN

While undergoing treatment at the Tsukiji Naval Hospital, Seikichi Sato, former leader of the Navy Band, passed away at the age of 58 on November 24.

With more than half his life having been spent in the service of the Navy Band, the late leader is noted for his composition of the march "Naval Review." He also acted as director of the Japan Music Association, the Kanto Music Association, and the Japan Cultural Music Society, and promoted the musical undertakings of the Welfare Ministry

Cabinet Council Meet Approves 32 New Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

2. Pertaining to the reorganization of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
3. Pertaining to the unification of agricultural and forestry associations.
4. Pertaining to revision of the current organization of cities, towns and villages.
5. Pertaining to financial associations.
6. Pertaining to federations of trading associations.
7. Pertaining to readjustment of exchange markets.
8. Pertaining to common commercial banks additionally operating as deposits bank or trust company.
9. Pertaining to revision in the Temporary Funds Adjustment Law.
10. Pertaining to revision in the National Savings Associations Law.
11. Pertaining to public loans.
12. Pertaining to revision in the Military Relief Law.
13. Pertaining to revision in the Motorcar Traffic Law.
14. Pertaining to medicines.
15. Pertaining to revision in the Ship's Crew Law.
16. Pertaining to revision in the Agricultural Insurance Law.
17. Pertaining to revision in the Special Accounts Law for Agricultural Re-Insurance.
18. Pertaining to revision in the Special Accounts Law for Foodstuff Control.
19. Pertaining to insurance on wooden vessels.
20. Pertaining to revision in the Law Controling Production of Sulphate Ammonia and its distribution.
21. Pertaining to revision in the Important Minerals Productivity Expansion Law.
22. Pertaining to revision in the Imperial Mining Development Company Law.
23. Pertaining to revision in the Tohoku Industrial, Development Company Law.
24. Pertaining to revision in the Salt Monopoly Law.
25. Pertaining to postal annuity in Chosen.
26. Pertaining to revision in the War Captives Punishment Law.
27. Pertaining to revision in the Wartime Special Criminal Law.
28. Pertaining to legal effect of administrative measures taken in areas under the military administration.
29. Pertaining to simplification of procedure for pensions.
30. Pertaining to simplication of disposal of general administrative affairs.
31. Pertaining to revision in the Law for Governmental Subsidy to Special Allowance for Public School teachers.
32. Pertaining to cancellation and holding in abeyance of disused laws.

Mayor Backs Bill

In reference to the bill regarding the plan to create a Greater Tokyo, which wil be submitted to the coming Diet for approval, General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, said the following in an interview with the Tokyo Shimbun:

"I am glad to learn that this plan for the creation of a Greater Tokyo on a new system, which has long been deliberated upon by specialists, is now taking a step forward to actual realization.

"Under this plan of a Greater Tokyo, the twofold administration of the municipality and of the prefectural government will be abolished and the officials and people will be centralized under the administration.

"At this opportunity I want to request the citizens of Greater Tokyo to realize that they live in the very center of Greater East Asia should exert their best efforts for the successful construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Properity Sphere."

In regard to the same bill, Toratarо Ushizuka, former Mayor of Tokyo, emphasized that the citizens must live up to the principle of self-government.

"Now that the Tokyo residents have become the citizens of the Greater Tokyo Metropolis," said Mr. Ushizuka in an interview with the Yomiuri-Hochi, "they must be fully alive to the idea of self-government and at the same time must endeavor to eliminate the evils that have hitherto accompanied the self-government system."

Recalling the time when the same plan came to the fore for the first time, Mr. Ushizuka continued, "The plan for the establishment of Greater Tokyo was brought up in 1932 when the city of Tokyo annexed five adjoining counties of Tokyo Prefecture.

"The situation created was something like an adult clad in baby's clothes, because although the city had expanded greatly the administrative system had remained as before. As a result, the citizens had to live under the double administration of the municipality and of the prefectural government.

"I should like to exhort the citizens on this occasion to do their best as residents of Greater Tokyo, the center of Greater East Asia."

Government Asked To Push Population

(Continued From Page 1)

various East Asiatic peoples should be taken to make them positively offer cooperation for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

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GRIM HARDSHIP OF IMAOKA UNIT TOLD BY SCRIBE

Japanese Forces in Yunnan Area Defy Obstacles to Smash Enemy

HEROIC ACTION RECORDED

Steep Inclines, Continuous Rains, Intense Cold Hinder Daring Operations

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YUNNAN FRONT, November 19.—The extensive subjugation campaign around Tengyueh in Yunnan Province, lasting for about a month from the middle of September to the middle of October, was carried out in a plateau region at an altitude of some 5,000 feet in heavy downpours of continuous rain. One surprise attack after another was launched against the enemy, staunchly intrenched in natural strongholds, and the hardship suffered by the Japanese Forces surpass imagination.

The strenuous and desperate encounters of the Imaoka Unit, which took over the defense of Tengyueh since its occupation on May 12, against the incessant guerilla attacks of the enemy are worthy of record for their revelation of the grim realities of war. The report of the Asahi correspondent who visited the unit follows:

Over mountain paths that barely allowed the passage of one man, we made our way on horseback or clinging to roots of trees, washed bare by the rain, climbed steep inclines of about 45 degrees. After two nights' camp in the open on the mountain side and after a forced march of several dozen kilometers, we finally reached the headquarters of the Imaoka Unit and were able to interview Unit Commander Soshiro Niioka (Nishi Ogikubo, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo).

As this was the first time that any newspaper reporter had visited the unit, since its occupation of Tengyueh, the Unit Commander and the rest of the men gave up a rousing welcome. In the dim yellow light of a lamp, we listened intently to the story of hardships suffered during the half year of defense of the region and the actual account of the extensive subjugation operations in the vicinity of Tengyueh. The brave men of the Imaoka Unit fought through one victory to another, and here is an account of their encounters vividly related to us.

Used to Hardship

The valiant men of the unit were used to such hardship as shortage of food, but they certainly were up against it during the last part of the subjugation operation around the first of October, when they launched their attack to capture the heights of Kangfang. Under the cover of darkness they had approached close to the enemy, who had been pouring a hail of trench mortar fire on them from the heights. Before readjusting the unit formation to close in on the enemy, the men were given time for rest. However, as soon as fires were started to cook the rice, the enemy pelted them with rain of shots so the cooking fires had to be put out before the rice was half cooked.

As a final resort, it was decided to send a batch of men down into the valley to cook behind the shelter of the mountains. Six hours would be required to descend and ten hours to bring the food up to the unit. However, in face of the firm determination of their comrades to oust the enemy at any cost, the men of the mess corp hastened down the pathless mountain side to cook the food. With enough rice balls for four meals, the mess corp returned to the unit in the afternoon of the second day.

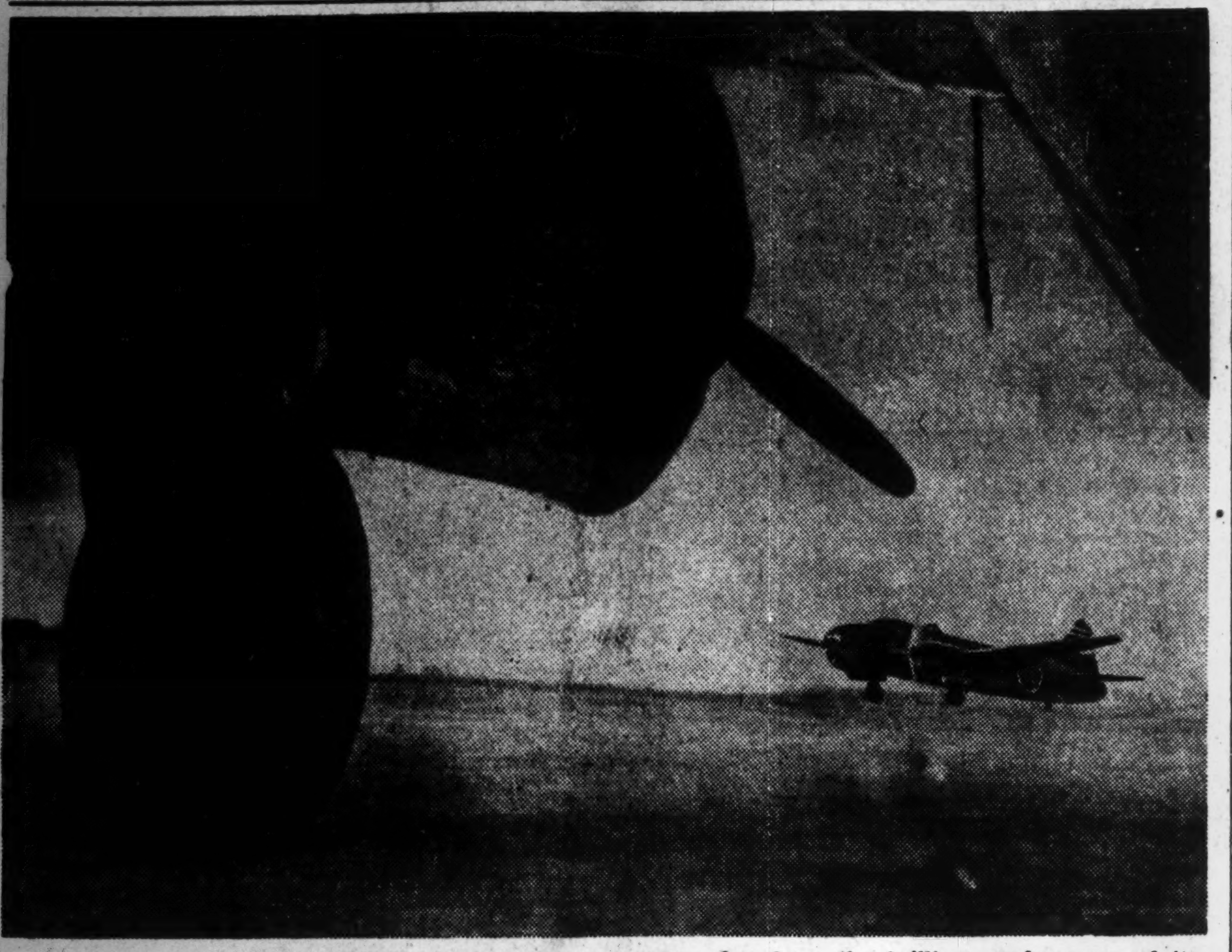
At another time when the enemy position at the height of 5,700 feet on the north side of Kangfang was captured, the rear units brought up unhulled rice from the village in the foothills. The men tried to hull the rice with sticks, but as the rice was not sufficiently dried the hulls and the grains were all mashed together and the men had to make their meal of dubious looking rice paste.

Heavy Casualties Inflicted

The Japanese surprise attack and night operations were launched so fiercely that the enemy forces, no matter how much they resisted, taking advantage of natural features, were almost annihilated. According

(Continued on Page 2)

Spell Death and Destruction to Enemy



In retrospect as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia approaches, one is again reminded that one of the greatest factors contributing to the Imperial Navy's unparalleled achievements—from Pearl Harbor to the Solomons—has been the brilliant performance of its air force. The photo shows at right a "wild eagle" of the Imperial Navy, taking off from an undisclosed base on an assignment against the enemy. (Courtesy of the Navy Ministry.)

NANKING ANNOUNCES PRICE CONTROL PLAN

Scheme Aims at Stabilizing Living of People Under Its Jurisdiction

Domei

NANKING, November 23.—With a view to stabilizing the living of the people in territories under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China a sweeping price control plan has been decided upon by the Central Price Policy Liaison Commission, the contents of which were announced today simultaneously by the Japanese Embassy and the Economic Department of the National Government.

The new price policy of the National Government includes a new standard of purchasing price for raw cotton, pegging of commodity prices at the level prevailing in May when the old Chungking dollar was replaced by the new legal tender, fixing of appropriate prices of commodities which vitally affect the livelihood of the people.

The new price policy aims at lowering of the prices of coal and rice so as to bring about a reduction of prices in general and rationlization of the rate of electric power supply, transportation charges, wages, ground rent, house rent, rate of interest and percentage of profits.

Balancing of demand and supply of goods through planned production in the interior, acceleration of transportation of goods to central markets and increased importation of raw materials from the co-prosperity sphere also are planned in the adopted price policy.

Improvement upon facilities of collection and distribution of goods in concert with pegging of prices to the exclusion of speculative dealings and strict control over consumption of rice and other daily necessities are also included in the new price policy of the National Government.

An increase and expanded circulation of the new legal tender and absorption of floating funds to be diverted to production are also aimed at by the new price policy, in addition to which relaxation of the application of regulations for the control of movement of key goods within the territories of the National Government is contemplated to permit a free interchange of goods, although a drastic control will be exercised over the outflow of goods to enemy territories.

To avoid bureaucracy, price control will be left to private organizations as much as possible, according to the announcement.

Overseas Shrine Built

Ceremonies marking the establishment of the Overseas Shrine for the protection of Japanese residents abroad were held Tuesday in the compound of the training camp of the Central Association for Overseas Japanese in Amanuma, Suginami-ku. Leading officials of the association, including Toshio Shiratori, president, and Lieutenant-General Tetsujiro Yamada, vice-president, were present at the ceremonies.

Disturbance in India Is Still Continuing; Police Arrest More

Violence in India, although kept as quiet as possible by the British ever since the invasion of French territories in Africa began, still continues unabated with sudden death and brutal suppression continuing, a Domei dispatch reaching here Tuesday from Istanbul reveals. On Monday night and Tuesday morning, the broadcasting station in New Delhi was forced to disclose the following: (1) A bomb, handmade by Indian patriots exploded in a section of Bombay on Monday resulting in death and injury to 12 persons; (2) In Ahmedabad on Monday the police were stoned. After firing into the ranks of their assailants the police arrested 14; (3) Numerous anti-British pamphlets were discovered in Puna on Tuesday.

TAIYUAN'S ADVANCE PLEASES KAWAGISHI

Former Japanese Commander Impressed by Rapid Development of District

Domei

TAIYUAN, Shansi Province, November 23.—Returning after an absence of five years, Lieutenant-General Fumisaburo Kawagishi, former Japanese Commander who took an active part in the occupation of the Taiyuan plains, today expressed great pleasure over the development shown here.

The active scenes of development that greeted his eyes, represented a far different sight than when he was last in Taiyuan, the General said.

The General arrived as the head of a party which is inspecting the political, economic and cultural activities in Shansi Province.

The party was deeply impressed by the rapid reconstruction work being carried on by the military authorities and populace, the General said. Through this collaboration, Shansi Province is wholeheartedly making efforts to contribute to final victory in the current war, he added.

RELAY RACE AT PEKING

Domei

PEKING, November 24.—A relay race over the 85 kilometers distance between Ichimonji Hill and Tungchow, east of Peking, will feature the observance of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War on December 8. Ichimonji Hill, it is recalled, was a scene of a furious battle at the outset of the China Affair.

The race will be participated in by 88 Japanese athletes representing Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, and other points in Hopeh, Honan, Shantung, and Shansi provinces.

PROTESTANTS MERGE UNDER ONE BANNER

All Denominations Now United With Church of Christ In Japan

For the first time in the history of modern Christianity, a nationwide unification of all Protestant denominations was effected on a permanent basis Tuesday when the Nippon Kirisuto Kyodan, or the Church of Christ of Japan, at its general conference announced its momentous decision.

The main features of the reorganization are as follows:

1. The Church renounces the concept of Nipponese Christianity and asserts Nippon Kirisuto Kyo, or the Christianity of Japan.

2. Eleven blocs consisting of 34 denominations within the Church of Christ of Japan, which continued to function during the past year, are hereby dissolved.

3. A major part of the Episcopal Church of Japan, which has heretofore remained outside of the Church of Christ of Japan shall merge with the latter body.

4. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Women's Temperance Union are henceforth members of the Church of Christ of Japan. They shall continue their work as Christian organizations.

The general assembly met at 10 a.m. Tuesday at the Fujimicho Church, Kojimachi-ku, with 180 delegates present. The foregoing decisions were arrived at in the afternoon session. The convention is scheduled to continue its session today.

ANGLO-U.S. RIFT IS CAUSED OVER REBELS' STAND

Ignoring of De Gaulle's Status By Americans in Africa Straining Ties

LONDON IS RESENTFUL

Triumph by Darlan-Giraud Faction, However, Believed Likely by Observer

The conflict of interests between the United States and Britain over their respective spheres of influence in French Africa following their concerted lawless invasion is steadily intensifying, according to a dispatch to the Nichi Nichi from its correspondent at Zurich dated November 23.

This, on the one hand, is manifested in the delicate relationship between General de Gaulle, head of the rebel French regime, and General Giraud, the newly-appointed commander-in-chief of the rebel French forces in North Africa, the same report said. On the other hand, it is seen in the British attitude toward Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhauer, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary force in Africa.

De Gaulle Was Ignored

Since the collapse of French resistance before the German breakthrough, Britain had been aiding the de Gaullist movement in every conceivable manner in order to retain its influence over French Africa. The United States, however, saw no object in considering the de Gaullist movement at all but rather thought it more to the point to extend its influence over the Vichy Government. That this American effort was effective to some extent was proved by the fact that as soon as the American invasion of Africa began opinion in France underwent a split and a statesman of the caliber of Admiral Jean Francois J. Darlan went over to the American camp.

In spite of the fact that Britain threw into the African adventure most of the warships, transports and air force needed, it placed its expeditionary forces at the disposal of the Americans, because it knew that the French people would resent its action and the French colonial army would offer stiff resistance to the invaders.

Thus the invasion of North Africa was launched under the command of the Americans and in consequence of its own policy Britain has had to suffer Lieutenant-General Eisenhauer to negotiate with Admiral Darlan without its consent. Arbitrarily, the American commander appointed Admiral Darlan representative of the French in North Africa and sole person responsible for the maintenance of peace and order there, while he appointed General Giraud, commander-in-chief of the rebel French forces in North Africa.

In all these transactions, neither Eisenhauer, Darlan nor Giraud mentioned the de Gaullist regime, much less recognized its existence.

Such a method on the part of the United States could not but rouse resentment in London. The British were taken aback by the course of events and doubted Darlan's loyalty to the Allied cause. They are making an issue of the question whether the Allies could feel secure with such a man in their camp. Although the British government con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Mummies Over 2,000 Years Old Discovered In Tombs of Han Dynasty in Shansi Province

Mummies estimated to be 2,000 years old were recently discovered and excavated from tombs belonging to the Han Dynasty in Yangkao district, Shansi Province, contributing greatly to the study of anthropology, the Asahi disclosed Tuesday.

According to reports, excavation work began in the middle of September under the sponsorship of the Association for the Preservation of Stone Images in Tatung, Mengchiang, and directed by a party of scientists including Katsuyoshi Ono, Isamu Hadate, and Kozo Cho of the Eastern Cultural Research Institute in Kyoto.

These three men who were chiefly responsible for the success of the undertaking revealed upon their return to Kyoto that so far only three out of some 80 mounds have been excavated. These tombs are located, they said, about 30 miles from the nearest railroad line. The coffins are buried 30 feet below the ground and it has taken two months and the work of 60 farmers to reach the wooden enclosures.

Each mound contained two sets of remains. Three bodies out of six were mummified and were complete with dresses, head-dresses, horn-slippers and hemp socks, continued the Asahi. At the bottom of the coffins, ancient coins were profusely scattered, some of them containing as many as 1,800 pieces. Barley, beans and millet were also found buried with the mummies. A curious discovery was the finding of a number of dried-up white, silkworms placed in the folds of the clothes.

The Asahi said that the coffins containing the mummies were carefully sealed with thick cloth tapes, the responsible factor for the perfect preservation of the mummies, as well as the clothes they wore.

Kurusu to Reveal Real Situation On Negotiations at Washington

Breaking Silence Next Thursday, Ambassador Will in Course of Luncheon Given Him Make Public Details Leading to Collapse of Talks

The real situation centering on the Japanese-American negotiations, which were conducted between Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu on the one hand and President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the other last year previous to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will be made known to the public between 1 and 2 p.m. next Thursday.

A luncheon under the joint sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be promoted in honor of Mr. Kurusu on November 26, the same day on which the Washington Administration handed an intimidatory note to the Japanese envoys one year ago, at the Imperial Hotel at 11:30 a.m. on Thursday.

Ambassador Kurusu will make public the details of the real situation which prevailed at that time and then express his opinion on the circumstances leading up to the rupture of the diplomatic negotiations. Mr. Kurusu's speech will be broadcast by the JOAK Station to all Japan between 1 and 2 p.m. on the same day.

Ambassador Kurusu flew across the Pacific to Washington to assist Ambassador Nomura in the difficult negotiations progressing at that time and amid the entire attention of the world arrived at his destination on November 15. The first meeting of Ambassador Nomura and Kurusu and Roosevelt and Hull was conducted on the following day. During the subsequent frequent interviews, Ambassador Kurusu made hard efforts to let Roosevelt and Hull know the real situation in East Asia with particular reference to Japan's fair standpoint. The American authorities, however, utterly disregarded Japan's viewpoints and demanded that Japan accept what cannot be accepted absolutely by this country. This took the form of America's Note to Japan on November 26. This was the very day when the United States declared de facto war on Japan.

Since his recent return home Ambassador Kurusu has remained utterly silent. Breaking his silence for the last three months Ambassador Kurusu will make his personal statement of his own experience in the negotiations. Ambassador Kurusu's speech on the nation-wide radio hook-up will be recorded at 7 p.m. on the same night.

COASTAL AREAS PUT UNDER AXIS CONTROL

British Spearhead Pushed Back in Spirited Engagement On Tunisian Front

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, November 23.—In their initial spirited engagement with the British forces in Tunisia, which is still in progress, the German mechanized units today succeeded in flinging the British spearhead out of the Tunisian frontier as far as Algeria. All coastal areas extending from Tripolitania to Tunisia are claimed to have been placed under German control.

In addition, the Germans yesterday captured the Gafsa Oasis, it is reported.

Allied Bases Reduced

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, November 23.—According to Berlin reports concerning the war situation in North Africa, the Italo-German vanguard units which started driving in the neighborhood of the Tunisian-Algerian frontier, have been fighting chiefly with the Americans at four places near the frontier since yesterday. The British and Degaullists are shrinking back from the German spearhead in spite of their having large contingents concentrated. Because of this, the Italo-German units have easily reduced many bases of strategic importance without staging any fierce battle, it is said.

Meanwhile, according to reports received from the German air force, the Anglo-American joint forces under the command of the U.S. Commander-in-Chief General Eisenhauer are driving east along the northern coastal line, and the British 1st Army pushing to the cities of Bizerta and Tunisia. In addition, two central advancing units are driving a wedge into Tunisia, and the southern units are assuming the position of rolling towards the Bay of Qabes. Advancing at too low speed, however, these Anglo-American units have only invaded the Tunisian-Algerian frontier, it is stated.

Allies Pushed Back

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 23.—In their initial fierce engagement with the anti-Axis panzer units developed yesterday along the Algerian-Tunisian front, the Axis forces fought back the enemy and captured a railway junction of strategic importance. In addition, the Axis forces have subjugated all the French rebels who had been putting up resistance from their positions in hilly areas along the coastal line under Anglo-American leadership since several days ago, it it reported.

The German army authorities last night announced:

"The Axis army is pushing operations as scheduled. All the coastal areas along the Tunisian-Libyan frontier are under German control."

PRESS, YOUTH VOICE LOYALTY TO LAVAL

Young Patriots Ask Permission To Form Volunteer Army To Retake Territories

With the firm support of the press and with more than 3,000 representatives of youth organs declaring their desire to form a volunteer army to retake French possessions in Africa, entire France on Sunday made clear its complete agreement with Premier Pierre Laval's recent broadcast, according to reports reaching Domei from Paris.

In answer to Premier Laval's November 20 broadcast more than 3,000 leaders of French youth bodies assembled in Paris on Sunday and telegraphed a declaration pledging complete loyalty to Premier Laval and to Chief of State Marshal Petain. At the same time, the young patriots voiced their unanimous desire that they be allowed to form a volunteer army to retake French territories in Africa now suffering under Anglo-American invasion.

Meanwhile, the entire French press made clear its total support of Premier Laval and called upon the citizens of France to unite and carry out a spirited rebirth. Jean Riucheurre, writing in the influential evening journal Les Nouveaux Temps declared, "By this address of Premier Laval, the political direction toward which France should advance has been made clear. The fighting now going on in French territories will, by France's cooperation with the Axis Forces, turn in favor of France. Not only must France remake its internal structure, but all steps should also be taken to form a basis for an unshakable foreign policy. Hitherto, the various organs in France have not always obeyed the Premier's wishes. Now is the time to take strict measures in wiping out these hopeless elements. Under the present situation old political parties have no raison d'etre, and a new political party which will carry out the Premier's orders must be established.

In the Midi, Jean Rionde asserting that "the first chapter of the new history is about to begin," wrote, "The Anglo-American invasion of French territories has cast a decisive influence upon France's continental policy. By the Allies' anti-French actions France has come to join the nations in Europe. The elements which brought critical conditions to France during the last three years will never again be allowed to return to France. Without backbone, they have idly watched their fatherland's decline and because of that attitude they have been forced to erase their existence from within the nation."

Kobe Customs Chief Named

The Finance Ministry on Tuesday announced the appointment of Jiro Ishiwara, chief of the supervision section of the Kobe customs office, as chief of the Kobe customs office, succeeding Keiichi Hirose.

AIR ARM'S ROLE IN SEA BATTLES IS EMPHASIZED

Lt.-Comdr. Tominaga Says Acquisition of Air Command Prerequisite to Victory

CARRIERS SALIENT FACTOR

Island Bases for Land Planes Stressed Since Fighting In South Pacific

The naval battles which are still continuing in the South Pacific after three months of hostilities, the like of which have been unparalled in war annals of the world in scale and furiousness, were described by Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tominaga, member of the Navy Press Section, of the Imperial Headquarters in a radio broadcast Tuesday night as a decisive warfare for annihilation of the enemy's sea power.

In his talk entitled "Special Trait of Modern Warfare," the Lieutenant-Commander said that a great change has come over aspects of modern sea battle due to the amazing development of airplanes, and that today the acquisition of air power is a prerequisite to victory in naval engagement.

The substance of Lieutenant-Commander Tominaga's speech follows:

"The War of Greater East Asia is about to meet its first anniversary shortly. During the intervening period more than 10 sea battles, including the Battle of Hawaii, Battle off Malay, Third Battle of the Solomons and others, took place on two Oceans. Especially in the South Pacific have occurred four major battles during the last three months. The battles still are continuing. The sea battles in the present War are fought in a furious aspect in scale and aspect that has never been known so far in the annals of the world sea warfare. Those which have been fought thus far have been a series of lurid and decisive battles. It can be said without injustice that the present battles are a decisive warfare for annihilation or loss of sea power.

Great Significance

"It hardly needs emphasis that the progress of the present Pacific battles has a very great significance on the general situation of the War of Greater East Asia. In order to understand the momentum of this situation, it will be necessary for the public to bear in mind fully the intensity of modern naval battle.

"That a great change has come over aspects of modern sea battle is of course due to an amazing progress and development of airplanes, especially as a decisive strong power as an attacking force. The greatest reason indorsing this is in the fact that the position of air force in a sea battle has now been placed from an auxiliary position to a capital battle force.

"The ultimate objective of sea battle was in the acquisition of sea power through annihilation of the enemy sea force especially that of its main force. Now, the objective has been changed to the acquisition of this power through annihilation of the enemy air force. In other words, the acquisition of air power is prerequisite to the victory in a sea battle. Naturally, this has given birth to an influential fleet known as 'Carrier Striking Force.' It can be said that at least since the Battle of the Coral Sea the airplane carriers have become the main force of the fighting forces in the battles subsequently fought.

"The development of airplanes has made the value of islands, which are utilized as air bases, all the greater. Land planes can display their might with advantage in their sphere of operation more than sea planes. This fact was manifested in the Battle off Malay.

"As is seen from this, it is evident that in a sea battle the existence of land bases cannot be ignored. Rather, it possible, the help and cooperation of land bases are sought. It can be said that geographical advantage will display its value even in a sea battle.

"Discussing the form of naval battle, it is said that till the outbreak of World War I all countries followed principle of a battleship with huge guns, but later it was shifted to a decisive battle under protection of airplanes. It has further developed to the carrier first principle and to a decisive battle within the sphere of operation of

(Continued on Page 2)

AIR ARM'S ROLE IS EMPHASIZED

(Continued From Page 1)

land airplanes from their base.

"People are prone to think that the naval battles of the Solomons are merely a struggle to grab island bases there but this by no means is a true picture of the campaign. Naturally it may be said that the campaign began in order to secure advantageous strategic footholds and it is certainly important to secure powerful air bases since in modern warfare airpower must be wrested before seapower can be maintained, but the basic requirement of naval warfare of course, is to destroy the naval forces of the enemy and to command seapower.

"In fact, the first principle of naval warfare is to secure both seapower and airpower by destroying the enemy fleet and this principle is not altered by any advance in arms. Comparing the naval battles of the past with those of the War of Greater East Asia from the standpoint of this fundamental principle, we derive a number of valuable lessons.

In the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese fleet by launching a surprise attack on the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur at the very outset and rendering it powerless at one blow acquired control of the Japan Sea and the East China Sea, thereby placing the whole Japanese fighting machine in an advantageous position for the subsequent struggle. In the present War of Greater East Asia too, our naval force conducted blitzkrieg on Pearl Harbor at the outset and destroyed the capital ship strength of the United States Pacific Fleet, followed by the crushing of the capital ship squadron of the British Far Eastern Fleet off Malaya, thereby establishing the foundations for our sea and air power of the Pacific. These parallel cases show that a naval strategy based on naval power on the strength of bases, which seeks to wait for a favorable opportunity to strike from such bases, has ended with the Battle of Jutland.

"Thus, it has become impossible for any naval Power to make its powerful naval strength the sole support for its voice in international affairs.

"Again, in the Russo-Japanese War, seapower on the whole fell into Japanese hands following the Battle of the Yellow Sea, Battle off Urusan and the surrender of Port Arthur. Russia, however, sought to wrest it from Japan at a stroke by sending the renowned Baltic Fleet all the way from its far European base. Thus was fought the Battle of the Japan Sea on May 27, 1905.

Encirclement Blasted

"Defeat in the decisive Battle of the Japan Sea crushed whatever naval strength Russia then had extinguished the fighting spirit of Russians, leading to the end of the war. In the current war, too, the Japanese land and sea forces in close co-ordination thrust through Malaya, the Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra and Java following the victories in the Hawaii and off-Malaya naval actions. All the enemy bases and strategic positions in these parts have been captured by our arms and the ring of encirclement wound about us was cut to pieces. Thus we have established an unshakable strategic front against the enemy.

"Since then the Imperial Navy has launched fresh campaigns while the iron was hot. The campaign in the Indian Ocean started early in April and the Pacific campaign begun early in June are these new extensions of our front. These campaigns have embodied all the modern features of war, manifesting to the full the mobility and concentrated nature of the air force over vast oceanic areas. Our control of the sea thereby has been strengthened more than ever and the decline of the enemy doubly assured.

"Here we must make note of the fact, as the most conspicuous feature of the War of Greater East Asia, that aerial strength has made its appearance as the major factor in naval warfare. America has always stressed aerial strength with its belief that a decisive battle between fleets must be fought under air control, but as the fundamental necessity in gaining control of the sea it had continued to maintain the principle of laying the utmost importance on battleships.

"However, since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, when aerial power was shown in its true character of being the main strength and not a supplementary element by the activity of our Naval Air Forces; when control of the sea was about to be replaced by control of the air, America threw aside its firmly-held policy of big guns and big ships for one stressing aircraft carriers and started to direct its efforts in strengthening and increasing the number of its aircraft.

"With the progress of the war it becomes absolutely necessary to secure the mastery of the air. The aircraft carrier and airplane come to enter the picture as decisive factors. It is but natural that the importance of an air base should become vital a question.

"A base on land is lacking in mobility. Thus it is inferior to an aircraft carrier. But it has a strong point. It is valuable as an aircraft carrier that does not sink."

"As the theater of naval warfare extends and as the war becomes a war to be conducted at a great distance, the prestige of an air force operation from an air base increases, while there is a corresponding increase in the value of an air base.

"An air base may be likened to a strong fort. On the other hand, bullets fired from a plane are sure of finding most of their marks. It is but natural that a naval battle develops with an air base as the center.

"The First Battle of the Solomons of August 7 and the Battles of the Solomons that followed, all of them death struggles, were typical of this sea battle developing with an air base as the center. They were not clashes between opposing sea forces, which characterized naval battles in the past. They comprised severe air combats and operations against enemy land. It may be said that these battles had all the characteristics of modern sea warfare. The tendency is for sea warfare to be conducted with the object of taking enemy air bases.

"There is the fact that the plane is a major factor in warfare. This shows that a war will necessarily be a protracted affair. As in the case of the Battle of the Japan Sea, or the Battle of Jutland, the issue of a sea battle in the past vitally affected by the result of one decisive encounter. The navy which was defeated in this encounter found it difficult to replenish its strength quickly. It would have required much time to reconstruct a strong fleet. The advent of aircraft changed the whole character of sea battles.

"Such is the aspect assumed by a modern sea battle. It is of paramount importance in a modern sea battle to secure the mastery of the air. But the mastery of the air must be accompanied by the command of the sea. Thus it is wrong to consider that a struggle for air bases is the factor to distinguish a modern sea battle. By securing the mastery of the air one is only giving expression to the means and method of annihilating the enemy. It goes without saying that when one is capturing an enemy base one's motive should be to deal an annihilating blow against the enemy, operating from the captured base.

"As the Battles of the Solomons show, a modern war is a succession of decisive battles. It is a real life and death struggle. The nature of air battle is such that one must meet the air force of the enemy with an air force. I hope that what I have said will enable an idea to be drawn by my invisible hearers as to the severity of the battles which are being fought today."

Tokyoites Make Good in Manchoukuo

Former barbers, taxicab drivers, guards of office buildings, haulers of freight, and otherwise engaged in Tokyo were these colonists in Manchoukuo, with their rugged clothing to weather the bitter cold there, photographed after they worshipped at the plaza of the Imperial Palace on Tuesday morning. The group of 16, led by Kazuo Kawabata, formerly of Gotanda, Tokyo, returned Monday night for the first time in half a year to escort their families to their new "Tokyo village" in Hsinan on the banks of the Hsinkaiho in Changchun Prefecture, Kirin Province, 70 kilometers distant from Hsinking. They are scheduled to leave for their new homes in Manchoukuo on December 27.

KOGA REACHES YOKOSUKA

Welcomed by Staff Officers Including Outgoing Chief

Admiral Mineichi Koga, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, arrived at his post Tuesday.

The Admiral was received at his new headquarters by staff officers of the station, including Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata, outgoing chief of the station.

Admiral Koga was the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters prior to his appointment to the Yokosuka post.

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF WAR UNDER SEAS

Nothing Pleases Men Aboard Japanese Subs More Than A Stiff Battle

(Continued From Yesterday)

As always, the chief surgeon and I sat in the officers' mess room, counting seconds by the watch placed between us. I thought to myself that in such a heavy rolling the torpedo might perchance jump out of the water. Then the shooting began. "Ready—shoot!" This was followed by the percussion of the discharge! Silently we were counting the seconds, and then the sound of a hit was clearly heard.

There were shouts of banzais accompanied by hand clapping, signifying the success of an attack.

The enemy ship was desperately sending out SOS signals. While in a slanting position, the stern was gradually disappearing, though the sinking was taking place rather slowly. At this juncture the order "ready with cannonading" rang out. Instantly the gunners in one accord and alacrity climbed up to the bridge through the steering room hatch, and from there out to the open deck.

The chief gunner was now shouting at the top of his voice from the bridge, "be careful about your footholds. The idea for cannonading was that since the ship was too slow in sinking it required bursting open a hole on its side by a cannon ball. Though the shot was fitted in the cannon, the rolling was so fierce that it was hard to take sight. No sooner had it been trained on the enemy than the rolling caused it to point skyward and on the next instant toward the sea-surface. All this time the gunners were being drenched by the terrific rain. At this instant the captain, ordered, "Chief Gunner! don't shoot. It would be just a waste of shots. It's all right now, for the ship has gone down considerably."

Completely nonplussed by this unexpected order, both the chief gunner and gunner, all covered with dripping rain, came down below blank-faced. The captain consoled them by saying, "That was a good training for actual battle; there will be another chance yet." Finally after about an hour the ship went down completely.

National Anthem Sung

As our course of adventure progressed, the following ditty, composed by an officer of our boat justly reflects our sentiment at that time:

Sought enemy in East Australian waters, wrapped deep in an autumnal mantle. Braving through gigantic waves, our "I" Submarine dared forth; After piercing through the enemy watch, sleepless were days and nights, Having chased off enemy warships, we raged round near his shore; His country was shocked at the sinking of so many vessels, His sea communications were severed in the wake of our Submarine.

Then ensued days of intense hunting, as we were not getting any prey. Expressive of the ennui with which all of us were seized, the sea breeze scorched chief torpedo keeper said. "We have still so many torpedoes, yet if we keep going this way our business would surely go stale."

Chances were that the enemy had ordered, out of precaution, the stopping of all outgoing ships. Many days have passed since we left our base. We were now experiencing a stretch of wintry days. I wore two black wool jackets over a knitted undershirt, besides a long-sleeved coat which I borrowed from a sailor-comrade. In spite of the fact that I was further reinforced by two trousers and double socks, I still felt cold. At this odd appearance of mine the captain became mirthful, and said: "Put a tag on this war correspondent for good identification. Since there are no such odd looking sailors in our Navy, he might be mistaken for an enemy."

In this funny-looking apparel I was permitted one night to come out on the bridge. It was a beautiful night. The moon and the stars cast a beautiful light on the waters. The bright Southern Cross was visible ahead. Far-off in the south an island was seen, and I was curious to know whether or not it was a cloud which loomed above the island. "That's Tasmania," said the chief lookout. Thus we were away deep in the enemy's territorial waters.

We had passed many days in these waters by living on our regular diet of boiled rice and bean paste soup.

The mysterious power of our submarine caused me to retrospect about many things, but it was so chilly that I came down below.

As I went into the officers' headquarters I saw some one tampering with the radio. He was trying to get outside news. Although some Japanese news was heard there was too much static to be clearly understood. Only a few days previous, in these very waters, we heard the war news on the submarine activities in the Indian Ocean coming from our Imperial Headquarters. This was preceded by the "Navy March," which caused such joy that tears rolled down my cheeks.

As I muttered, "Will the Navy March be played again tonight?" I heard, after a short intermission our beloved "Kimi-ga-yo" the National Anthem. Not knowing the occasion on which this was being sung, yet it came on in the familiar sublime rhythmical tune—familiar since childhood, as having been sung hundreds of times—flowing out through the narrow aperture of the ship's apparatus to greet us tonight in this far-off south Australian sea! As the National Anthem was heard all talks subsided. Those who were reading put down their books. I buttoned up my vest to assume a proper posture.

In silence I listened with my chest thrown out. There was indeed nothing so dear and profoundly thankful to me as this, as I felt my eyes becoming warm. Of the many times I have sung and heard the National Anthem this occasion stirred my deep emotion and gratitude the most.

The following piece was an impromptu creation of mine.

Catching an outside broadcast
aboard the ship,
Came the flow of Kimi-ga-yo,
listening with attention,
As unexpected it was on this
Australian sea,
Our National Anthem struck me
deeply in my heart.

Met First Attack

It was the same night that we had an encounter with an enemy warship in which we were attacked by depth-charges for the first time on this trip. As the First Class Petty Officer said, "We don't want any more merchantships; it would be swell if we could get either an airplane carrier or a regular warship." A few hours later after he had retired, we were awaken by the sound of the emergency bell.

I rushed out and hurried up to the steering room. First Class Petty Officer T was already found at his post in the engine room.

(To Be Continued)

GRIM HARDSHIP TOLD BY SCRIBE

(Continued From Page 1)

to the announcement of the headquarters of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Burma, the casualties on the enemy side totalled some 1,280, but according to the announcement made by the enemy on the results of the same campaign, it became apparent that the casualties were no less than some 3,000. The number of casualties on the enemy side will certainly testify to the success and fierceness of the surprise attacks launched by the Imaoka Unit.

The main force of the subjugation units left a certain place on a certain day and two days later, a fierce battle was fought on a narrow mountain path. The enemy forces stationed on the top of a plateau, 500 to 600 meters above sea level, suddenly began firing at the Japanese Forces in a most disorderly manner. The Japanese Forces marching under the shower of shells, defying the fierce enemy attack, started firing against the enemy under the order of the Unit Commander. During the exchange of shells one shell which was discharged by the enemy fell in a space between Major Yoshihito Uchida (then a captain) and Lieutenant Haruzo Aikawa (then, a sublieutenant), and as a result Major Uchida lost his two legs while Lieutenant Aikawa's right leg was also blown off by the shell. When Sergeant Yataro Yamada dashed to Major Uchida with a medical officer, the commander ordered his subordinate, "Leave me alone, and take care of Lieutenant Aikawa. Sergeant Yamada, you take command in my place and do your best in attacking the enemy." Upon hearing the commander's voice, Lieutenant Aikawa crawled toward his commander and gave the order, "Move our commander to a safe place and continue firing."

Lieutenant Aikawa passed away after shouting "Banzai." Then Major Uchida made his last effort when he said, "Leave me near the gun. Smear the gun with my blood and then continue shooting till the enemy is completely crushed."

Climbing Difficult

In order to conquer the plateau, some 5,760 feet high, mountain climbing implements were employed, but the climbing was far from easy. Three valiant officers, namely Captain Minoru Kimata, Captain Tokujyu Sugita and Lieutenant Yoshinaga Aota deserve the highest honor and praise for their valiant action before they were killed. As guides they marched through dense striped-bamboo thickets and climbed up and down steep slopes. When they approached the enemy, they attacked armed with only their own swords and rifles, while they had to encounter the fierce attack of hand-grenades showered upon them by the enemy. The three brave officers daringly jumped from one ice-covered rock to another and succeeded in making a clean sweep of the enemy. But these men were fatally wounded during the battle. Prior to his departure, Captain Kimata showed a poem to his comrade, Captain Hiroji Tazoe, in which he expressed his firm determination to offer his life while fighting the mountain regions in Yunnan Province.

In the trenches it is biting cold while there is nothing to comfort them except the beautiful flowing clouds. The Japanese soldiers who are stationed there are keeping constant vigil, defying the adversities of weather and are ever on the alert, with iron determination to do their utmost.

ART EXHIBITION OPENS

Paintings, Industrial Arts on Display at Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai

An art exhibition is now being held at Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai in Ueno featuring paintings, various industrial arts, and Japanese caligraphy under the auspides of the Fuyokai art society. The exhibition will be on display until December 1.

The IMPORTANCE of COLOUR FASTNESS IN COTTON, LINEN, STAPLE FIBRE and ARTIFICIAL SILK MATERIALS

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Rice, Sugar Vessels Reach North China From Southern Area

Two large cargo vessels, one filled with rice and the other with sugar, have reached a North China port from the Southern Regions, it was reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi. The sugar cargo, it was revealed by the paper, was the first to reach North China from the south, although the rice shipment was the third. The Yomiuri-Hochi also disclosed that the first rice cargo from the south reached North China during the early part of September while the second came later the same month.

SWITZERLAND IS SILENT OVER BRITISH OUTRAGE

Berlin Hits Soft Attitude of Swiss Against Violation of Their Neutrality

Although British aircraft passed over Swiss territory between 9 p.m. and 9:50 p.m. on Saturday and again on Sunday night, the Swiss government has yet to take steps concerning these violations of its neutrality, according to a November 23 Domei report reaching here from Berlin.

Regarding the situation, the German Foreign Office on Monday made the following declaration, "Although officially recognizing the fact that its territories were violated by the passage of British air forces, the Swiss government has yet to do something concerning that outrage. The Swiss president recently declared his opinions concerning his nation's neutrality but avoided any mention of the most evil form of outrage. With the British air forces' violation of its territories, does the Swiss government still think that it can maintain silence?"

Anglo-U.S. Rift Is Caused Over Rebels' Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

siders it best not to take up political issues for the present, it attaches importance to the situation enough to dispatch its representatives to the Eisenhauer headquarters in North Africa, calling them liaison officers between the British government and the United States expeditionary army.

The London press calls them political advisers to Eisenhauer and hopes that with these men beside the American commander, he could be prevented from making further arbitrary promises with Darlan.

Darlan Is Denounced

The de Gaullists in London, however, have already denounced Darlan as an emissary of the Vichy Government. The comments on the situation which de Gaullists have repeatedly broadcast and made to Reuters, are those which have been made public after de Gaulle saw Prime Minister Winston Churchill. They have declared that General de Gaulle and his movement have nothing to do with the negotiations between the American expeditionary force and the emissary of the Vichy Government, meaning Darlan, and can take no responsibility whatsoever for the outcome. Even if the negotiations should arrive at an agreement and the Vichy regime accepted throughout North Africa, the de Gaullists would not recognize such a decision.

Since no two rebel forces can stand side by side over a long period, either the one led by Darlan and Giraud or the one led by Gaulle must triumph. For the time being, as it seems that the United States' influence is stronger than Britain's, the de Gaullist regime is bound to be defeated, the Zurich correspondent says. Information from some source has it that London has already hinted at abandoning the de Gaullist regime. Naturally the British government has denied any such report but there seems no way to stem the tide of times.

Hot Spring Is Found By Japanese Soldiers Near Shaho in Hopei.

Domei

PEKING, November 24.—A hot spring, a rarity in North China, has been discovered by Japanese troops in the Shaho River at a point approximately 23 kilometers northwest of Shaho City, Hopei Province, it was reported here today. The Japanese Units in carrying out a mopping-up campaign in that sector last April discovered the hot spring which spurts clear hot water from the bottom of the river.

CABINET PASSES 39 BILLS

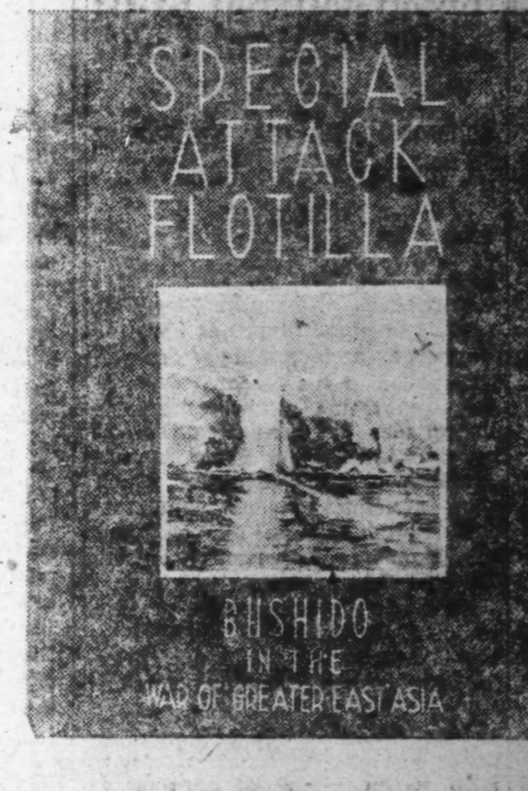
The 39 remaining bills of the 57 which are scheduled to be presented to the forthcoming 81st ordinary session of the Imperial Diet in December were formally approved at the regular Cabinet meeting which convened at the Premier's official residence Tuesday.

The conference was attended by all the Ministers of State, including Premier General Hideki Tojo. Home Minister Michio Yuzawa was absent because of illness.

It was recalled that of the 57 bills, 18 already were approved by the Government at a Cabinet meeting held early this month.

Manchou Delegates Here

Headed by Yuan Chen-fuo, Minister of Finance and Commerce of the Manchoukuo Government, a group of five Manchoukuo delegates to the forthcoming East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference arrived in Tokyo Tuesday afternoon. The party registered at the Imperial Hotel. The East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference will open here from November 26 with the participation of delegates from China, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang and Japan.



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Special Attack Flotilla is a book set in beautiful, easy-to-read type, with no cumbersome footnotes, all integrated into a continuous narrative.

THE WAY OF THE WARRIOR

This book is dedicated to the memory of the nine heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla of the Imperial Japanese Navy who gave their lives that the nation might live. Their souls, now enshrined in the hearts of every Japanese, typify the divine soul of the Japanese nation. Their act typifies the precepts of Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, the knightly code which guides all sons of Japan to noble action in both war and peace. That this immortal and incomparable spirit of the nation, represented in the sacrifice of these heroes, may be properly known and remembered is the aim of this expression of tribute.

It is a singular phenomenon that Japan always produces, whenever there is need, great heroes who step forward to offer their lives that the rest of the nation might continue to live. Their sacrifice is not the tragedy of unwilling conscripts led out to slaughter nor the orgasm of frenzied fanatics responding to an emotional urge of the moment. Theirs is the calm and deliberate sacrifice motivated by perfect love and devotion to their country—a love and devotion sanctified by the August Virtues of our Imperial Sovereign. As long as such heroes continue to appear, Japan will continue to flourish in glory as she has since ages eternal.

It is the spirit of Bushido, vitally alive today as in ages past, that produces such heroes as these. These are the men and this the spirit which keep Japan eternally alive and her greatness ever undiminished.

SPECIAL ATTACK FLOTILLA

Bushido in the War of Greater East Asia

Price 7 Yen — Japan Times Advertiser — Tokyo

POLITICAL SYSTEM SEES GREAT CHANGE

Sweeping Transformation Made In Nation's Structure During Past One Year

Japan's political structure has undergone a complete transformation during the first 12 months of the War of Greater East Asia—a transformation which has been characterized by an unprecedented strengthening of the Government's political guiding power, and also the consolidation of the unwavering will of the entire nation to fight to a final victory, an extensive survey conducted by Domei reveals.

Tremendous efforts, it was disclosed, have been made by the Government during this period to perfect the wartime system. Obviously, while the China Affair led to a great strengthening of Japan's wartime system, the War of Greater East Asia brought about the necessity of perfecting the wartime system.

The opening of hostilities between Japan and the United States proved to be a spur to the desire of 100,000,000 Japanese to render positive services to their country.

As a direct result, the National Service Political Council was created and charged with the task of altering the structure of the Imperial Diet so that body fully reflected the will of the Japanese people.

Simultaneously, the National Service Association renovated and extended its functions to achieve a further strengthening of national organization. Economic quarters also marched in line, strengthening their control organs.

Within the Government itself, the administrative structure was renovated and streamlined while the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was created. These, and many other important reforms were carried out successfully during the short period of one year.

While the success of the reforms may be attributed partly to the outbreak of war betwen Japan and the United States and Britain, much of the success was due to the prompt decisions and the excellent executive ability of the Tojo Cabinet. The following is a brief review of the important reforms which have been accomplished.

New Political Structure

No sooner had the War of Greater East Asia broken out than it was felt that internal political power must be intensified. The Government immediately gave full play to its political guiding power, thus solving the question at a single stroke. A system of recommendations also was adopted for the general elections, while the National Service Political Council was created.

Reflecting the full popular support of the Tojo Government, a large number of candidates recommended by the Committee of the National Service Political structure gained seats in the Imperial Diet as a result of the general elections in April of this year.

All members of the House of Representatives and House of Peers, as well as other circles, soon afterwards organized the National Service Political Council. Immediately following its inauguration on May 20, the National Service Political Council, under the presidency of former Premier General Nobuyuki Abe, commenced the investigation of essential factors concerned in the projected streamlining of the government's administrative structure, and also to strengthen the war efforts of the nation.

The main mission of the Council, however, was not found in the investigations, but in the task of smoothing out the operation of the Imperial Constitution through the Imperial Diet. Hence, it may be said that the forthcoming 81st session of the Diet will present that body with its first opportunity to give full scope to its abilities.

On May 15, the Cabinet decided on new principles for the renovation of the function of the National Service Association. On the basis of this decision, the Association enlisted the services of various national organizations including the National Service Industrial Association.

Simultaneously, it effected important reforms in the structure of its headquarters, while the structure of various branches of the National Service Assocation also underwent sweeping reform.

Under the new structure, the Central Cooperative Council of the National Service Association held its third convention during the latter part of September when it conveyed the wishes of the Government to the people, and also made the will of the people understood by the Government. Besides accomplishing this important task, the Convention served to enhance national morale.

Administrative Reform

The Tojo Cabinet, which assumed the reins of Government on October 12, 1941, possessed two outstanding features from the beginning, first, its avowed purpose of maintaining complete harmony between the Government and the Supreme Command, as manifested in the fact that Premier Tojo remains on the active list of Army officers with the rank of General, and also holds the concurrent post of Minister of War, and second, the discarding of the time-honored tradition of selecting members of the Cabinet on the basis of careers and giving inportant posts to talented and comparatively young men.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government created a Wartime Transportation Committee within the Cabinet Planning Board for the purpose of increasing transportation power in the interests of the rapid construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In addition to the Board of Technology the Government also established a Greater East Asia Construction Council with the view of allowing civilians to participate in the deliberation of important national policies bearing upon the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

On June 16, 1942 the Government decided on the major principles involved in streamlining the conduct of administrative affairs. On November 1, Imperial Ordinances pertaining to the renovation were promulgated.

The Government's working staff was reduced by more than 170,000 persons. Simultaneously, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was created.

Government and People United

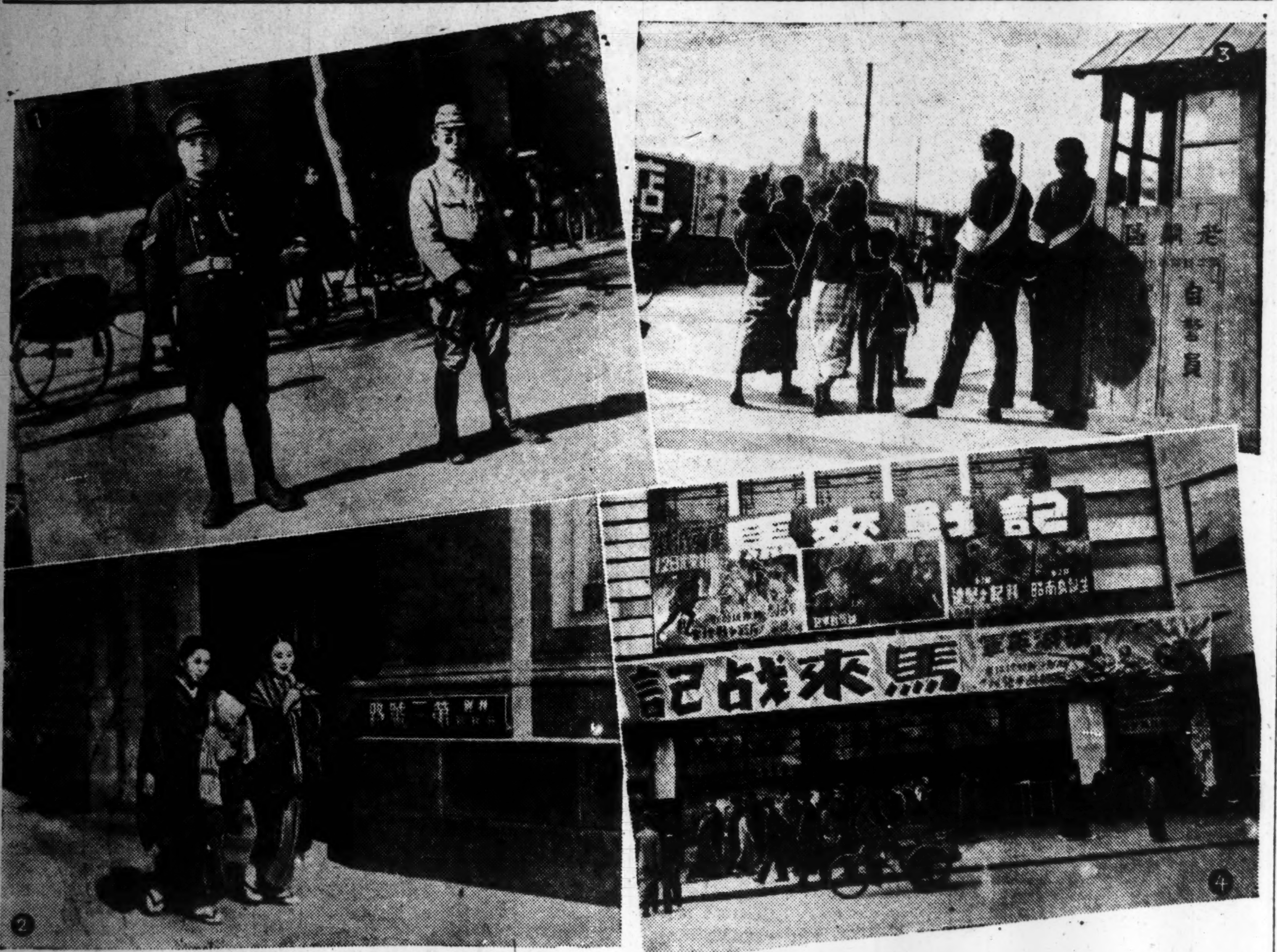
Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Government convened an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet in November of last year. The Government also summoned an extraordinary conference of prefectural governors. On the day of the outbreak of the war, the Central Cooperative Council of the National Service Association met in conference.

The outbreak of the war was followed immediately by the convocation of the another extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, which in turn was followed by the 79th ordinary session.

Following the general elections a special session of the Diet was held. The Central Cooperative Council of the National Service Association held its third convention during the latter part of September, while another extraordinary conference of prefectural governors was held on November 13 and 14.

On the following day a joint conference of Government officials and civilians was held to discuss ways and means of increasing production. Throughout the series of meetings Premier Tojo seized every opportunity to clarify the important policies of the Government, the result being that the entire nation came to appreciate fully the intentions of the Government, and also to undertake to render whole-hearted support to the execution of the Government's policies.

Normal Life to Continue Unhampered



Now that all Anglo-American influences have been driven out of East Asia by the Imperial Japanese Forces, scenes such as shown above are a familiar sight in all occupied areas. Photo (1) Two pillars of peace maintainers on patrol at a street intersection in Tientsin; (2) Two Japanese women strolling down Daisango-ro (formerly Victoria Road) in Tientsin; (3) Two civilian watchmen on guard on a busy thoroughfare in Shanghai; (4) The entrance to a popular movie house in Shanghai which recently showed the picture "The Malay Campaign" to capacity crowds over an extended period.

23 Administrators Named

Further bolstering the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, the War Ministry on Tuesday announced the appointment of 23 new civil administrators to be attached to the headquarters of the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Areas.

17-Year-Old Hiroshima Girl Wins Award for Agricultural Efforts

Hideko Doho Succeeds in Developing Barren Land And Produce Record Rice Crop—One of Two Women to Receive Prizes

The great distinction of being one of the two women to receive awards from the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on the occasion of Niinamesai for self-effacing efforts and struggles to attain increased production of foodstuffs was won by a 17-year-old girl, Hideko Doho at Kawanishi-mura, Hiroshima Prefecture. After her brother had been called to service, Hideko devoted herself to the cultivation of barren lands and succeeded in producing a record crop.

It was on a brisk, frosty late autumn morning that the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent visited Kawanishi-mura to interview this "heroine of the soil," and reports as follows:

Wheat Shoots Seen

The dead leaves crunched under my feet. The mountains hid their forms behind the curtain of the early morning mist. The rice stubs arrayed themselves in orderly rows in the harvested fields and green shoots of wheat waved softly to and fro in the gentle breeze.

Kawanishi-mura lies about 10 miles southwest of Tokaichi on the Geibi railroad line. The bus wended its way through the winding provincial highway built high among the mountain ranges of central Japan. Passing through the red pine grove along the Mihara River, the bus finally stopped in front of the Kawanishimura village office. The thick mist still enshrouded the surrounding scenery. This vicinity, I was told, was noted for its heavy mists, the sun hardly showing during the forenoon. Kawanishi-mura surrounded by the mountain ranges is 300 feet above sea level, and winter makes its advent about a month earlier than in Tokyo.

With a population of 2,900 including 580 households, this village is a pure agrarian village. In the bygone days, this village used to be known as the cereal warehouse of Marquis Asano, and the villagers, still priding themselves as "okome gura" (honorable rice storehouse), continue to till the soil bequeathed to them by their ancestors.

"Oh, you mean Hideko-san of the Doho family. She works harder than a man. . . ."

The village master Sadao Kamei smiled happily as he talked to me about Hideko, the pride of the village. Leaving the beaming face of the village master behind, I proceeded to the Doho house, nestled on the side of Hatayama.

Yellow chrysanthemums blossomed fragrantly beside the giant bamboo shoots on one side of the yard. A yellow colored storehouse stood on the right hand side while the main house was visible a little further back. Clear mountain water trickled from the bamboo trough in the yard.

Hideko, wearing a monpei, was busily weaving straw rice bags. Her face was flushed with color, and with bright shiny eyes, radiating with health, she looked at me meekly.

Umeyo, Mother Talks

The mother, Umeyo sitting on the end of the verandah, smiled through happy tears as she talked, to me between pauses. Five children were born to Umeyo: her eldest son, Tamotsu (22), the second son Kei (20), Hideko, third son Takao (13), and daughter Tsuyuko (15). Her husband was a very kindhearted and honest man, who diligently tilled his forefathers' land. However, he died quite suddenly thirteen years ago, leaving Umeyo, who was 28 years old at the time, with the responsibility of raising their small children. Although thrown into the depth of despair for a while, Umeyo renewed her courage, and determined to raise her children into upright citizens regardless of the sacrifices involved.

The cultivation of eight tan of rice paddy, four se of field as well as raising silk worms was really a heavy task for a woman's feeble arms. From early dawn to late at night, she worked, and by the time she put her children to bed, she was ready to collapse from fatigue. Sometimes she worked in the fields with Hideko strapped to her back. The recollection of the arduous struggles gradually caused Hideko do her best to be a helping hand.

Ten years of heartrending struggles followed and just as some light began to dawn for Umeyo in reward for her self-sacrifice and endurance, her health gave way. Overwork took its toll, her heart weakened, and neulragia set in. The brave-spirited mother could not overcome sickness, and was bedridden for many days. However, about this time the eldest son Tamotsu, who had finished the Kawanishi National School, came to rescue and took his stand as the pillar of the family.

"Mother, take good care of yourself", so saying Tamotsu went to work in the fields. Hideko still attending the National School, took up her share of the work too.

From the China Affair into the War of Greater East Asia, Tamotsu did his best to help increase production. When the day came to answer the nation's call to colors, Tamotsu joined the Imperial Navy and is now on the front line of defense.

Family Feast Held

On the night before his leave, his family held a feast in his honor. On this occasion, Tamotsu, worrying about his family said to his mother, "I think you better employ someone to work on the farm." Hideko who was listening to her brother answered with firmness and resolution, "Mother, why should we get someone to work for us? There are many women who are working in the fields and there is no reason why I should not. Let me work. I will do my best." Her eyes were filled with tears as she pleaded with her mother. Both her mother and brother doubted whether she would be able to carry out her determination but Hideko resolutely took up the work.

Immediately after her brother left, she donned her overalls. She was extremely happy to be able to work on the farm and regarded it as her battlefield. She was convinced that Japanese girls on the home front should engage in manual labor. Hideko graduated from the Senior Grade of the Kawanishi National School, in April last year. Now she was able to devote more time in her battlefield. She thought that she was doing something for the State, always spurred her and encouraged her. She was eager to do her past as a worthy member of the "house of honor" (house with soldiers on the front).

She got up at 5 a.m. while the other members of her family were still fast asleep, prepared breakfast, and even made lunch for her younger brother and sister. After this she rushed to the fields without taking even a minute's rest. She was determined not to leave a speck of land uncultivated and succeeded in cultivating eight "tanbu."

Cultivates Barren Land

The land she cultivated was far from fertile as sunshine was obstructed by Obandani Mountain. Some village people sympathetically whispered behind her back that her fields would not yield any more than three bags of rice.

Defying her neighbor prediction, she worked in earnest hoping to surprise them by a good harvest. Coached by her mother she finished planting by the end of June. From the beginning of July busy days were spent in weeding the fields. Her back ached tremendously after each day's work.

She refused every offer of help from the village. As a reward for her untiring labors, her field was soon covered with a golden carpet. She cried for joy when she saw this and whispered, "Tamotsu, I have done it!" She received letters of encouragement and congratulation from strangers but more than any words of praise she wanted to hear her brother, Tamotsu say, "you have done well."

During the interview, she remarked shyly, "I have not done anything to be praised about, I have worked with a firm conviction that I could do work in the fields if I tried. I am happy to think that I have really produced some rice. I will write to my brother at once and let him know that we had a good crop. I am determined to do the same next year and many more years to come. I feel somewhat frightened to attend the Agriculture Ministry's ceremony." Her face radiated with rustic simple beauty.

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NOTES' CONVERSION ENTERS LAST STAGE

Journal Expresses Gratitude of Chinese People for Official Consideration

Commenting on the readjustment of old notes issued by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, the Central China Daily News expresses the gratitude of the people for the Government's thoughtfulness in affording a last chance for the conversion of old notes into new legal tender notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China, says a Central Press Service report from Shanghai. The journal's comments follow:

There are numerous factors that have caused the soaring of commodity prices, but the unlimited inflation of the old notes is the principal reason. In view of the fact that the stabilization of the people's livelihood requires currency reform and the introduction of a sound currency, the Government established the Central Reserve Bank of China.

Legal Tender Specified

Consequent upon the continued inflation of Chungking-controlled bank notes, which has greatly increased the suffering of the people, the Government took the drastic step of declaring Central Reserve Bank notes as the legal tender and effected the exchange of old notes by stages at the official rate of two (old currency) for the (C.R.B. notes).

Paying tribute to the success of the new legal tender notes since their circulation, the paper mentions the slower increase of commodity prices than the sky-rocketing of prices when the old notes were not banned from circulation.

Concerned with the welfare of the people, the National Government has given the people a last chance to exchange the old notes in their possession between November 1 and November 30 in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei and in Nanking and Shanghai.

EASY WIN OVER KEIO SCORED BY Y.C.A.C. XV

Club's Ruggerites Take Collegians for a Ride by Netting 34 Points to 8

A revamped Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's rugby team took the field on Sunday afternoon in Yokohama and overpowered the Keio B.Y.B. fifteen by the one-sided score of 34 points to 8.

The losers who had beaten the local Clubmen a fortnight ago met a different team on Sunday and their defense was unable to check the hard-running Club backs. The winners were again unable to field a full team, with only 13 players available, but the home pack in spite of the numerical difference completely outplayed their opposite numbers. They all turned in a hard game with Weiss being outstanding among the forwards.

The Club threes also showed up well and Lavalle's inclusion greatly bolstered the Club's defense. Speringer, who is still a beginner at the game, surprised the spectators with his powerful running and he accounted for three of the tries to lead the side in individual scoring. Planas, the Club's scrum-half, also turned in a sterling performance and he figured prominently both in attack and defense. The home team opened the scoring when Speringer took Lavalle's pass on the visitors 25 yard line to fight his way over the line. Planas added the extra points to give the Club players a 5 to 0 lead. Before the end of the first half the winner's scored a goal and try apiece, while Inuzuka scored the first try for his side to give the Y.C. and A.C. players a 13 to 3 lead at the interval.

In the second half the home team completely dominated the play and with Planas, Speringer and Schoene pacing the attack they rolled up an additional 21 points on three goals, one try and a penalty kick converted by Planas. The Keio players were held scoreless until the last few minutes of the game when Ogawa went over by the posts. The same player took the kick and converted. No further scoring took place and a fast and interesting game went to the local team by the score of 34 points to 8. The teams were:

Keio B.Y.B.: Ugajin, Inuzuka, Tano, Tajiri, Nagai, Watanabe, Iguchi, Hayashi, Ogawa, Sugimoto, Furuse, Takahashi, Ikeda, Akiba, Kondo.

Y.C. and A.C.: Schoene, Petroff, Lavalle, Speringer, Bernstein, Harriss (captain), Planas, Weiss, Fehlen, Weidemann, F. Planas, Vogt, Agajan.

Referee: M. Fachtmann.

Y.C.A.C. DEFEATS HONCHU IN BASKETBALL 52-40

Club Wins Return Match by Accurate Shooting and Steady Checking

The Y.C. and A.C. cagers took on the Honchu five in a return game Saturday afternoon on the Club courts and outscored them by the score of 52 points to 40. The winners, who dropped the initial game of the year to the same team, showed a complete reversal of form and accurate shooting coupled with steady checking enabled them to turn the tables.

Planas and Eymard were the leading scorers for the Club team, with 18 and 16 points respectively, while Iguchi topped the visitors scoring by netting 17 points.

The first half was bitterly contested with the lead changing hands on a number of occasions. The losers were superior as far as floor work was concerned but the home team made up for it with accurate shooting. The first half ended with both teams deadlocked in a 20 all tie.

In the second half the Club's combinations started to click and with Eymard, Planas and Boixo doing the netting, the score mounted rapidly. The Y.C. and A.C. players enjoyed a 14 point lead at one stage but a determined Honchu rally cut down the deficit to 6 points. Towards the closing stages of the game however, the home team regained their touch and managed to run out easy winners by the score of 52 points to 40.

The teams were:

Honchu: Messrs Iguchi (17), Omi (7), Yawata (9), Suzuki (3), Goto (4).

Y.C. and A.C.: Messrs Eymard (16), Planas (18), Boixo (6), Harriss (6), F. Planas (6). Referee: S. Bielous.

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TAIKO HIDEYOSHI

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 2
Hiyoshi-Maru Wins a Sword

Thus Hiyoshi-maru became a member of Masakatsu Koroku Hachisuka's household. An ardent wish to learn the ways of a samurai plus natural intelligence worked together in shaping this promising youngster.

In the midst of conversation one day Hachisuka sounded him out on how great a samurai he wanted to become. The answer came back promptly and clearly: "I want to rule the whole country."

An interesting story is told of how Hiyoshi-maru became the proud possessor of Hachisuka's prized sword Aoe Shimosaka. Told to help himself to one of the swords which were kept in a large box, the boy declined saying that they all possessed dull blades. Hachisuka immediately caught on that the boy had a special sword in mind. He was dumbfounded when told that the sword desired was his prized Aoe Shimosaka.

Hachisuka, however, was not in the least angered. He made Hiyoshi-maru a proposition—if in the course of three days he were sagacious enough to lay hands on the sword, it would be his to keep. No sooner had he made the promise than Hachisuka pulled the sword closer to himself. He held in high esteem the cleverness of the young fellow who bore such a close resemblance to a monkey.

That night he placed Aoe Shimosaka by his bedside and prepared himself to keep vigil until morning. But nothing happened.

The second night, telling himself that Hiyoshi-maru would be sure to come this time, he again started on his vigil, the sword close to him. Suddenly the sound of stealthy footsteps reached his ears. Hachisuka waited until they came right outside his room then cleared his throat: "Hrrumph!" No other attempt was made that night.

On the third night, Hachisuka girded himself for action. The boy would undoubtedly play his hand this time—it was the last night. A steady rain had been falling since early evening. It fell with increasing force as the hands of the clock crept forward. He waited and waited but there was not a sign of Hiyoshi-maru. "He must have given up the idea!" Hachisuka told himself.

A little past midnight he heard a light sound as if the rain were hitting a bamboo-hat. "Ha-ha! Here he comes," he thought. "And wearing a bamboo-hat too! He is opening the garden-gate. Now he is in the garden. I thought he would have more sense than to wear a bamboo-hat. He's only a child after all!" But no matter how long he waited the boy did not put in an appearance. Thinking that the child had given up in dispair, he rolled over on his side.

Somewhat later he again heard the same sound. Again it faded away. This procedure was followed four or five times. Hachisuka marveled at the youngster's patience, who was apparently waiting for him to fall asleep. "No matter how persistent he may be he shall never catch me off guard," he muttered to himself. The rain still splashed on the bamboo-hat.

A temple bell sounded in the distance and dawn slowly tinted the skies. Grateful that the night was over, Hachisuka felt his tiredness creeping up on him all at once. Shaking himself out of his stupor he noticed that he could still hear the rain steadily hitting the bamboo-hat. "What a perseverant fellow," he said and stepped out of the room for a moment to look out into the garden. What met his eyes filled him with surprise. A bamboo-hat was tied on to the branch of a tree, catching the rain drops, and Hiyoshi-maru was nowhere to be seen.

"Damn it!" he swore softly under his breath as he dashed back into the room. Unthinkingly he groaned—Aoe Shimosaka was no longer there.

In this manner Hiyoshi-maru won the much-prized sword which he would probably wear on all occasions.

Pilgrimage to Atsuta Shrine

One day Hachisuka asked Hiyoshi-maru to go and worship at the Atsuta Shrine in his place. The boy was beside himself with joy.

Having worshipped at the Atsuta Shrine as bid by Hachisuka, Hiyoshi-maru then proceeded to make his own request: "Please make me into a fine samurai as soon as possible."

He was about to leave the temple when he came face to face with his uncle, Genzaemon, whom he had not seen for a whole year. He learned for the first time that his mother had fallen ill from the day he had failed to return home. When his uncle tried to persuade him to rejoin his family, Hiyoshi-maru emphatically refused saying that he had set out with the intention of not returning to his native place until he had become an important personage.

Upon learning that his nephew was living with Hachisuka, Genzaemon then tried to convince him that he would never become a good samurai by serving under a free lance samurai. But Hiyoshi-maru was adamant.

As a last resort Genzaemon spoke at length of his mother's illness and of how she longed to see him. Hiyoshi-maru was finally moved, for although he had left home without a word to his mother, he was at heart a filial son. And so, that very day Hiyoshi-maru started out with his uncle for his old home.

Naka shed tears of happiness when she saw Hiyoshi-maru and before long she was her former self again.

Tokichiro Kinoshita

Having once seen a world bigger than his little native place, Hiyoshi-maru was soon bored of the humdrum life of the country village. His desire to become a samurai haunted his every waking moment. Once again he ran away from home, this time to Totomi (the present Shizuoka Prefecture).

There lived at that time in a place called Hamana a master strategist by the name of Kahei Matsushita. One day, on his way to a friend's he happened to meet Hiyoshi-maru. He took one look at the boy with his appealing monkey-face and took an instant liking to him.

Hiyoshi-maru's happiness knew no bounds when Matsushita suggested out of a clear blue sky that the former come to his place, because his only wish was to become a vassal of Yoshimoto Imagawa and Matsushita was Imagawa's strategist.

Hiyoshi-maru began his duties at Matsushita's as a servant. The youngster turned out to be an unusually hard-working soul since it meant that it would help him in his ambition to become a samurai.

Matsushita's residence was a meeting place for the samurai under Yoshimoto Imagawa—they would come and learn the arts of spear, sword, gun and strategy. Hiyoshi-maru congratulated himself that he had been able to obtain a foothold in such an active household.

One day Matsushita called Hiyoshi-maru and told him that he would promote him to the rank of samurai, now that he was 18 years old. After some thinking Hiyoshi-maru decided to adopt the name of Tokichiro Kinoshita.

The boy's dream had at last come true. He reveled in his new glory until he came to the realization that he could not advance his position unless he could distinguish himself in battle. With this thought in mind, Hiyoshi-maru faced the sunrise every morning and prayed: "Please bring confusion to the country and disturbance to the State."

Called down by Matsushita for his strange prayer, Hiyoshi-maru explained: "Yes, I know it is natural for one to pray for the peace and prosperity of one's country. I feel the same way too. But I was born during a period of war, and what's more it is my earnest desire to make a fine samurai of myself. For the attainment of my goal it is necessary that trouble should envelop the country. If peace alone should reign I would never get anywhere. This is the reason why I always pray for disturbed conditions in the country. The day will come when bitter fighting will take place and I shall achieve great glory."

Faced with this explanation, Matsushita was at a loss for a reply.

Strangely enough just as if Tokichiro's prayer were being answered, hostilities began soon after. This was in the spring of the third year of Koji 1558. Ujimasa and Ujinao Hojo of Sagami, father and son, invaded Imagawa's territory of Suruga.

The Japanese Mind

By SHOJI KIMURA

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser

As in the case of most progressive peoples, the psychology and character of the Japanese are extremely many-sided.

One marked characteristic of the Japanese that one can perceive from the social-psychological angle is that in the same generation, in the same locality or in the same community, diametrically opposite tendencies can co-exist side by side. Unless this point is taken into account one is liable to misconstrue the psychology or historical tendency of the Japanese.

In individual psychology, the Japanese may possess in one person many different tendencies but when the Japanese are taken as a nation, a social group or a group of classes, this combination of different characteristics is the more pronouncedly observable. Whether the samurai of the feudal age is taken as a class or whether he is considered as an individual, they are seen to have been endowed with two opposite tendencies.

Thus Kakuzo Okakura, who introduced Japanese character and morals to the western world with considerable accuracy albeit with poetic expression, said:

"The samurai, like his weapon, was cold, but never forgot the fire in which he was forged."

Even among the samurai of the Japanese middle ages, when armed struggle was the order of the day, bravery and good morals consisted of tranquility. Okakura ascribes this to the influence of the Zen practice:

"In the feudal days, the Zen had taught him self-restraint and made courteousness the mark of bravery."

But the spirit of calm reserve in the Japanese samurai is ascribable more to the psychology peculiar to the Japanese than to the culture of the Zen transmitted from China. The culture of the Zen, or Dhyana mediation, was thought necessary as part of the training of the samurai because it engendered self-restraint or presence of mind in the face of an emergency. This spirit of tranquility is not the sole characteristic of the samurai. To consider self-restraint or courteousness the manifestation of bravery was the psychology and morals of the Japanese from of old and even in later years it was the natural expression of courage of the refined Japanese.

This psychology of self-restraint finds its pure expression in the characteristics of Japanese civilization.

Thus the above psychology of the Japanese can be seen at each serious moment of Japanese history. There may be some Japanese who fall into a state of blind courage or fanaticism but in no serious moment of history have the Japanese people given rise to an era of disorder and chaos because of extreme states of national psychology. The Japanese as a nation have never lost that sense of self-restraint and introspection needed in times of the gravest crisis.

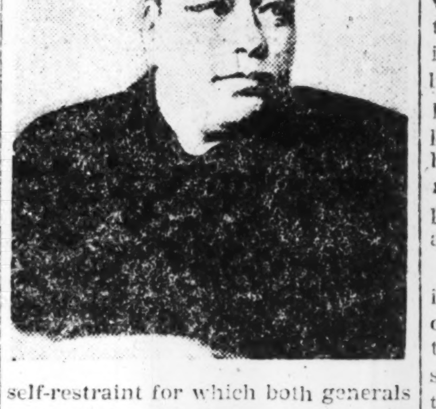
The latest instance of this historical fact was seen during the troublous Meiji Era. Even when the military government of the Tokugawas that wielded central authority for nearly three hundred years collapsed, except for the agitation of two or three feudal lords, no nation-wide disturbance was caused because of this major upheaval. This is due to the fact that the psychology of self-restraint and intelligence and wisdom that accrues to it was sustained by the daimyos and samurais of the time.

When intelligence and wisdom do not accompany self-restraint, cowardice and irresolution result. Fortunately, with the Japanese self-restraint has always been combined with intelligence and wisdom. When the Imperial Court and the Tokugawa Government clashed, Napoleon III hinted at rendering assistance to the Tokugawa Government whether in arms or money, but officials of the Government who were in France at the time recommended to the Ministers that the French offer should be declined. The Tokugawa Government, which was wise enough to restore political power to the Court, was wise enough not to hesitate in declining such a dangerous foreign intervention. This is, thus, an instance where intelligence and wisdom accompanied self-restraint in one of the gravest crisis in Japanese history.

The same psychology was seen in the Great Reform of Taika some thirteen hundred years ago. In this reform only the head of the Soga family, the aristocratic family which for generations ruled the country with despotism, was executed and the coup d' etat was carried out without any disturbance to the country. With the complete restoration of power to the Court, the great work of centralization was achieved.

As I have mentioned earlier, the Japanese psychology contains an element of impracticability which inclines to extremes but it also embraces the practical sense of abhorrence of extremes. Despite the fact that the former is often eulogized as idealistic and the latter criticized as realistic, Japanese history has had the tendency to move along the latter course.

The famous episode during the Meiji Restoration in which the general attack on Yedo, old Tokyo, by the Imperial Army was narrowly averted as the result of the interview between Takamori Saigo, chief-of-staff of the Imperial Army, and Awa Katsu, commander of the Tokugawa Army, is an instance of intelligence and wisdom accompanying



self-restraint for which both generals were distinguished.

Hot-headed generals of the Imperial Army strongly urged armed chastisement of the Shogun Tokugawa and his retainers and no less adamant were some of the Tokugawa generals in their opposition to surrendering the Yedo Castle. The hot-heads on the Tokugawa side fortified themselves in the area now the site of Ueno Park and gave battle to the Imperial Army. Although miserably beaten, they were praised in song and story by the populace as typical "Yedokko" samurais as having upheld to the last the chivalrous spirit of the Yedo citizen who, transcending all considerations of self-interest or prudence, resists the strong in the full knowledge of his inferior strength.

From this angle of old-time chivalry, Awa Katsu was criticized for being a too-practical samurai who, despite his having been a pure Yedokko samurai, lacked the proper Yedokko psychology. Even Yukichi Fukuzawa, modernistic pioneer of western culture in Japan, criticized Katsu out of consideration for the influence his too-practical attitude might have on samurai psychology.

For all that, Katsu was a thorough Yedokko samurai without a doubt. He was the commander of the western-type of Japanese warship which for the first time in history crossed the Pacific to the United States without any foreign assistance. He was not afraid to face the persecution of the Tokugawa samurais whose courage was not combined with intelligence or wisdom. In the face of many attempts to assassinate him, he did not swerve an instant from his original purpose and safely yielded the Yedo Castle to the Imperial Army rather than subject the great city to fire and sword when there was no prospect of reversing the tide of the times.

In courage and bravery Katsu was inferior to none of those hot-headed samurais who sought his life but insofar as his courage was combined with intelligence and wisdom and self-restraint, he was above the common run of samurais. He was, therefore, at once a typical samurai and a typical Japanese. And Japanese history on the whole has moved somewhat along the course Katsu has taken.

Notwithstanding, there is a side to Japanese psychology which is lacking gravity and is taken to rashness. This is a defect in the Japanese character together with shortness of temper and ficklessness, the result of deficiency in patience and endurance. A theory, the "Milieu Theory," has it that these defects of the Japanese character are due to the physical environment of the Japanese race.

The islands of Japan run from north to south in a long stretch and the two ends fall respectively within the frigid and subtropical zones. Although the central part of the mainland is temperate in climate there is considerable difference in climate between the east of the central mountain range and west of them. Steep mountain ranges occupy the central part of the long, narrow stretch of the islands like a prominent backbone and the two sides of them slope sharply into the Japan Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The land is lacking in wide plains and consequently the rivers, with the exception of only a few, all form shallow, strong currents and because of frequent and heavy rainfall they often overflow their banks. On top of these irritating geographical circumstances, there are frequent volcanic eruptions and earthquakes and frequent disasters due to violent storms.

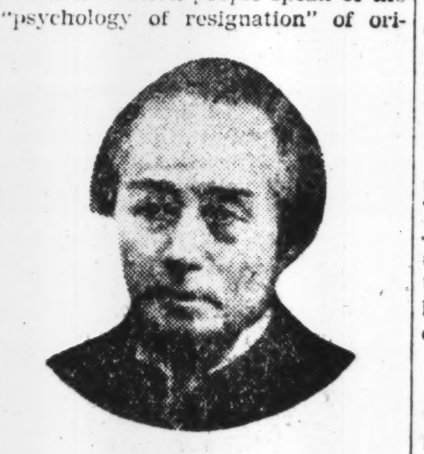
Probably because of this physical environment, the Japanese are little endowed with that continental sangfroid and leisureliness of temper. Thus the Japanese are liable to assume one attitude once and another attitude next and although they are agile and clever they are lacking in psychological gravity and are prone to fall into similar errors.

But, as I have remarked before, this tendency to go to extremes, the defect of lacking in endurance and other defective traits by no means dominate the whole Japanese character, it must be noted. Such a headlong psychology is pregnant with the danger of ruining the history of a people but at no time in its critical history has Japan ever been the victim of such hot-headed psychology. In most cases the psychology of conciliation and harmony born of patience and self-restraint asserts itself against the psychology of headlong challenge and usually triumphs over it.

Somewhat metaphorical but there is a view which explains the spirit of conciliation and harmony among the Japanese as the outcome of a synthesis of the complex and troubled physical circumstances which, after all, are responsible for the scenic beauty of Japan; and the result of a sort of resignation to the violent caprices of nature is, therefore, sometimes understood to have instilled in the Japanese that sense of resignation to the worst circumstances without murmuring.

This theory of resignation, however, seems to be incorrect. It is not so much simple resignation to the inevitable as acting out of consideration for the general aspect of the whole matter—which might seem prosaic and utilitarian as seen in the typical instance of Awa Katsu and is never the result of despairing resignation.

When western people speak of the "psychology of resignation" of ori-



ental races they really mean the spirit of resignation commonly seen among the Hindus, Chinese, Russians and other continental peoples, for the Japanese are a race of people not easily resigned to their lot, a turbulent, at times, and dissatisfied people.

Even in the feudal age, when Iyeyasu Tokugawa tried to unite the country into one he succeeded so easily because many of the daimyos who had been opposed singly or in combination to the Tokugawa influence changed their policy of opposition to that of cooperation when they saw that the intention of Iyeyasu was to weld the nation against the tendency to fission among the more turbulent daimyos after the death of Hideyoshi Toyotomi. Such welding was possible because there were only a few turbulent, blindly courageous daimyos. This fact has been the source of much indignation among historians of the idealistic school. But if we view the attitude taken by the majority of powerful daimyos in an impartial spirit, we find that it was the result of self-restraint tempered by intelligence and wisdom. I fear that their attitude is apt to be mistaken for that of submission but it was not submission due to the psychology of resignation to the inevitable. So far from being resigned, many of the daimyos that were compelled to submit rose in arms against the Tokugawa regime during the Restoration in order to avenge themselves for their three-hundred years' subdual, as pointed out by historians. This can only be considered an opposite psychology from resignation, a psychology of long-smouldering resentment.

The psychological characteristics thus gleaned from Japanese history are commensurate with the psychological characteristics of the various forms of Japanese culture.

Even in the cultural products of the Japanese there is a tendency to run to extremes, but finally it is seen to settle down to the golden mean in expression. There is a progressive as well as a conservative side. In ancient times, the Japanese architects imitated the Chinese and produced such beautiful effects as seen in the Horyuji Temple even surpassing their Chinese masters, but even in the same era the Japanese achieved a complete form of purely original Japanese architecture.

After a period of many years during which the culture of the Japanese was completely dominated by Chinese learning, in the 11th and 12th centuries the Japanese created a purely national literature entirely different in affiliation or content from the Chinese.

In the military regime of the middle ages the Japanese adopted Chinese civilization of the post-Sung period in all its forms, philosophy, literature, art and what not, but in almost every department the Japanese made alterations based on the keynote of Japanese sensibility and psychology.

Although it is often said that the Japanese have no cultural forms originating with them, insofar as the adopted cultural forms have been Japanized on the keynote of Japanese sensibility and psychology, they are characteristically Japanese.

The characteristics of Japanese culture are usually summarized as simple, plain, moderate, natural and realistic and they are commensurate with the psychology of self-restraint evident in Japanese history.

This psychology of restraint as forming the keynote of Japanese cultural products is manifest in a sort of refinement of the strong emotions and primitive sensibility. The tendency to find beauty in extreme details and to emphasize potential beauty rather than superficial beauty is interpreted on the same basis.

In women's dress, the Japanese do not use bright colors for outer garments as do western and southern women, but generally make halftones the basic ground of designs of outer garments, reserving bright colors for underwear. This is an instance of the psychological traits of the Japanese.

Despite the fact that there is the same classic side to the Japanese sense of beauty as that of the Greeks, the Japanese tend to prefer, instead of the symmetric and ideal beauty, or beauty of completeness of the Greeks, natural, asymmetric and incomplete beauty.

Kakuzo Okakura, whom I mentioned earlier, in his equally famous "The Book of Tea" ascribes the Japanese preference for asymmetric and incomplete beauty to the Zen training of the middle ages, but this is another instance of erroneous opinion due to the author's bias.

The tendency of the Japanese to prefer asymmetric beauty can be traced to far earlier times than the introduction of the Zen sect and in fact it is perceivable in the architecture of the Izumo Shrine built centuries before that time. Thus this preference is not one which was cultivated in the era of the Samurais.

Similarly in regard to the Japanese preference for incomplete beauty, the oldest piece of literature of the Japanese: "Kojiki," which is a "record of ancient matters" compiled by the Imperial Court early in the 7th Century, and the "Manyoshu," which is a collection of some 4,500 short poems written between the 4th and 7th Centuries, both morally and formally display beauty of incompleteness.

The pioneer of classic Japanese literature, Yorinaga Motoori (1730-1801), was the first man to point out the fact that classic Japanese literature such as "Kojiki," "Manyoshu," 'Genji Monogatari" etc. are not dominated by the artificial "perfect morality" of the Chinese.

The beauty of incompleteness in the field of art forms is seen in the tea ceremony which has developed since the middle ages and architecture of the purely Japanese type. This is ascribable not so much to the Zen cult or the manner of living of the Zen priests as to the pastoral taste which arose together with the development of the townspeople's social life as an antithesis to the life of nobility and samurai. The keynote of this psychology was preference for the beauty of natural incompleteness rather than artificial completeness. Thus the architecture of the tea-house, garden, receptacles, interior decoration, ceremonial gestures and language have all been cultivated on the keynote of psychology of preference for the incomplete in art.

GENNAI HIRAGA

The Story of an Extraordinary Man Who Did Extraordinary Things and Died an Extraordinary Death

Two hundred and fifty years ago, science in Japan was still in its prime. All pursuit of knowledge was limited to the study of the saints and the wise men of the past. Confucianism was at its height and Buddhism continued to be the object of study of the learned.

It was at such a time that Gennai Hiraga was born to add another stride to the nation's early development in the field of science. He was not only an inventor but a botanist, and a writer as well. He gave to Japan the "Gennai combs," and pottery and mirrors made after his own fashion.

Gennai was born in Shimmachi in Shidoura, Sanuki Province in the 13th year of the Kyoho era, according to the inscription on his tombstone, which states that he was 52 years old at the time of his death in the 8th year of the Annei era (1779).

His father, Saburo Kunitsuna, was a mere footman of Lord Takematsu. Despite such low birth and despite the fact that knowledge at that time was confined to Confucianism, Buddhism, and Shintoism, Gennai paved the way toward the study of science.

What stimulated him toward his studies were his early association with the clan physician and his work at the medical herb garden, where he learned to take an interest in botany.

When he was old enough, he went to Nagasaki, and learning Dutch there, studied medicine under a Dutchman. These studies of botany and medicine formed the starting point to his rich and colorful career.

Studies in Yedo

Some time later, he went to Yedo and studied Chinese classics from Shingen Hayashi and Binzan Miura, Japanese classics from Mabuchi Kamo, rhetoric from Nankaku Hattori and Chibuka Ishijima, and made a more thorough study of botany under Kansui Tamura, the official physician of the Shogunate.

In the meantime he made acquaintances with Gempaku Sugita, the noted physician of that time, Nampo Ota, the writer of comedies, and other great scholars as Junan Nakagawa, Motonaga Matsuda, and Michiari Chiga.

The contact with these men greatly widened his knowledge and helped to develop his versatility. He was soon known far and wide as a man of many talents. As he was free from any service ever since he declined his stipend in 1761, the lords of the various clans tried to bring him under their service, none could make him accept the offer.

In the meantime, he gave lectures on money-making, and he himself made many plans, which all ended in failure. To forget his depression, and to make an outlet for his misanthropy, he wrote plays as one of his many achievements.

As for his work in the scientific field, after studying botany under Kansui Tamura in Yedo, he became more interested in that branch of science than ever.

Together with Kansui Tamura and Motonaga Matsuda, he held five medical conferences between the 7th and the 12th year of the Horeki era. In that time, he also traveled throughout Japan to gather medicinal herbs, asserting that Japan should not depend upon the West for medicine.

Mining

In the 2nd year of the Meiwa era (1765), he went to the upper stream of the Nakagawa River in Chichibu, Musashi Province, where, after discovering gold, silver, copper, iron, blue vitriol, magnet, and alum, he took to mining, but things did not work out satisfactorily.

However, he started charcoal making during this time in the mountains of Chichibu and opened a water transport business on the Arakawa River. This turned out to be very successful.

In the meantime his pottery became known throughout the country as the "Gennai yaki." The pottery was said to have been made after his deep study of the beautifully colored chinaware. It is also said that upon his going to Nagasaki in the 7th year of the same era, he discovered that the clay of Amakusa was especially suitable for pottery. He also made gold embossed leather, "Gennai combs" from Aloes-wood, and mirrors, which he called "pride mirror" by painting mercury on glass plates.

To add to his versatility, he made various scientific instruments after the designs made by a Dutchman. Among them was an instrument similar to the thermometer of today and a compass.

However, the inventions in which he prided most were the "kakanfu" and the "erekiteru." The former was cloth woven with asbestos, which was exceedingly durable and incombustible. As it was convenient to burn incense on, it soon came to be used widely.

Electricity Machine

The "eriki," which was invented in the 5th year of Annei, (1776) after a careful study of some designs made by a Dutchman, was what is now the frictional electricity machine.

The apparatus was put in a wooden box, on one side of which was attached a handle. With the turn of the handle, the wheel in the box turned, and simultaneously, the belt attached to the wheel caused friction to a glass tube and the silver foiled plate, thus producing electricity.

Using this apparatus, Gennai made paper dolls dance and caused the people must excitement. As the 5th year of the Annei era corresponds to 1776 in the Christian era, it is clear that electric cells were not yet existing in the West at that time. Charles Augustin de Coulomb discovered the law of electric power only nine years later in 1785.

Besides these achievements, he mastered Western oil painting, and taught it to the people. He also translated Dutch books for Lord Tanuma, aside from writing books of his own, among which were those on agricultural products, botany, and an explanation of the thermometer. There were also books on comedy and joruri, showing his versatile talent.

Extraordinary End

Despite these accomplishments, he was far from being happy in his last days. On November 20 of the 8th year of the Annei era, he was imprisoned, and a month later he died. The cause of this imprisonment is not known.

On his tombstone in Sosenji Temple in Hashiba-cho, Asakusa of Yedo, Gempaku Sugita wrote, "He was an extraordinary man. He loved extraordinary things. Ah, this extraordinary man finally died an extraordinary death."

His work toward the advancement of science having been recognized, he was granted the Junior Grade of the 5th Court Rank in 1924. His compass is now treasured at the Chamber of Education in Kagawa Prefecture, while one of his frictional electricity apparatuses is preserved at the Communications Museum and another at the home of the Hiraga's in Shido-machi. A hand-box bound with his gold-embossed leather is said to be remaining now in the hands of Michizo Kubo of Chichibu.

The Cricket

A passing shower
Has fallen on the garden grass,
And I hear the voice
Of the crickets singing—
Autumn is here.

Star-Maid

Yon white cloud blown
And wafted by the autumn wind—
May it not be the celestial scarf
Of the Weaver, the Star-maid?

The Oxherd

The rain-drops
That fall this evening
Are, perhaps, the spray
From the oars of the Oxherd,
Rowing fast his boat.

At the Loom

With the jewels of my anklets
And of my armlets all a-swinging,
I weave at the loom.
Would I might sew your robe
in time!

The Warbler

Where the spring mist slowly
drifts,
The warbler in the green willow-
tree
Sings, holding a twig in his
beak.

Thunder

Like the flash and roar near the
clouds of heaven,
To see him awes me,
To see him not saddens me.

Love Poem

The white pearl, sunk under the
deep sea,
Though the wind blows and the
seas run high,
I will not rest until I make it
mine!

In Yamashiro

However loud I call to the man,
'Ferry me across Uji's stream,'
My voice, it seems, does not
reach him,
I hear no splashing of his oar.

Spring

When the spring comes,
The sweet spring,—
Brushing the slender bamboo-
tops
With his wings and tail,
Warbles the uguisu.

INSURANCE BILL DUE AGAINST WAR RISKS

Government Decides to Ask Diet to Enact Law Providing Against Death Or Injuries

The Cabinet decided at its meeting of November 20 that a bill should be introduced in the 81st session of the Imperial Diet for a wartime death and injury insurance law, reports Domei.

The Government, it will be recalled, introduced in the 78th session of the Imperial Diet a bill for a wartime insurance law for protection of buildings and commodities, which was passed and put into effect following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In the absence, however, of an insurance law protection to individuals suffering injury or death as a result of the war, the Government has been induced to put into effect a death and injury insurance law in line with that for the protection of buildings and general commodities.

From the viewpoint of national policy, a number of life insurance companies have been effecting insurance against injury or death in connection with the war ever since the outbreak of the China Affair. With the wartime death insurance law in force, these life insurance companies will be advised to continue their customary payment of insurance money against war dead or to effect insurance against war risks independent of this law.

Government Inclination

It is true that the Government is inclined to entrust all existing life and damage insurance companies with insurance business in connection with war risks, but essentially this business is a State-managed enterprise similar to the insurance for protection of buildings and general commodities. And it is for this reason that the Government is prepared to recompensate the life insurance companies against losses sustained by them, and to make them deposit with the Government any profits made through the wartime death and injury insurance law. It is believed that the details of premiums and periods of insurance under this law will be drafted on the following lines:

(1) Scope of War-Risk Insurance—To cover death or injuries sustained in action in battles and death or injuries sustained in the course of fire fighting or taking shelter during combat.

Two Classifications

(2) Insurance Premiums—To be divided into two classifications, namely those chargeable against death or injuries sustained in Japanese territories and those chargeable against death or injuries sustained outside Japanese territories; insurance premiums shall be fixed at a low rate by reason of the special nature of this insurance, but no refunding of premiums shall be made.

(3) Periods of Insurance—To be fixed at comparatively brief periods by reason of the accidental nature of death or injuries sustained during the war.

(4) Insurance Amount—To be fixed within limits which shall be individually determined. Any individual desiring to carry insurance to an amount exceeding the limits shall be advised to carry ordinary insurance in addition to what is based on the wartime death and injury insurance law, it being understood, of course, their insurance premiums in similar instances rise higher than the tariff set forth according to the wartime death and insurance law.

(5) Payment of Insurance Money—Insurance money shall be paid in full or part to policy holders against death or injuries according to the extent of injuries separately specified.

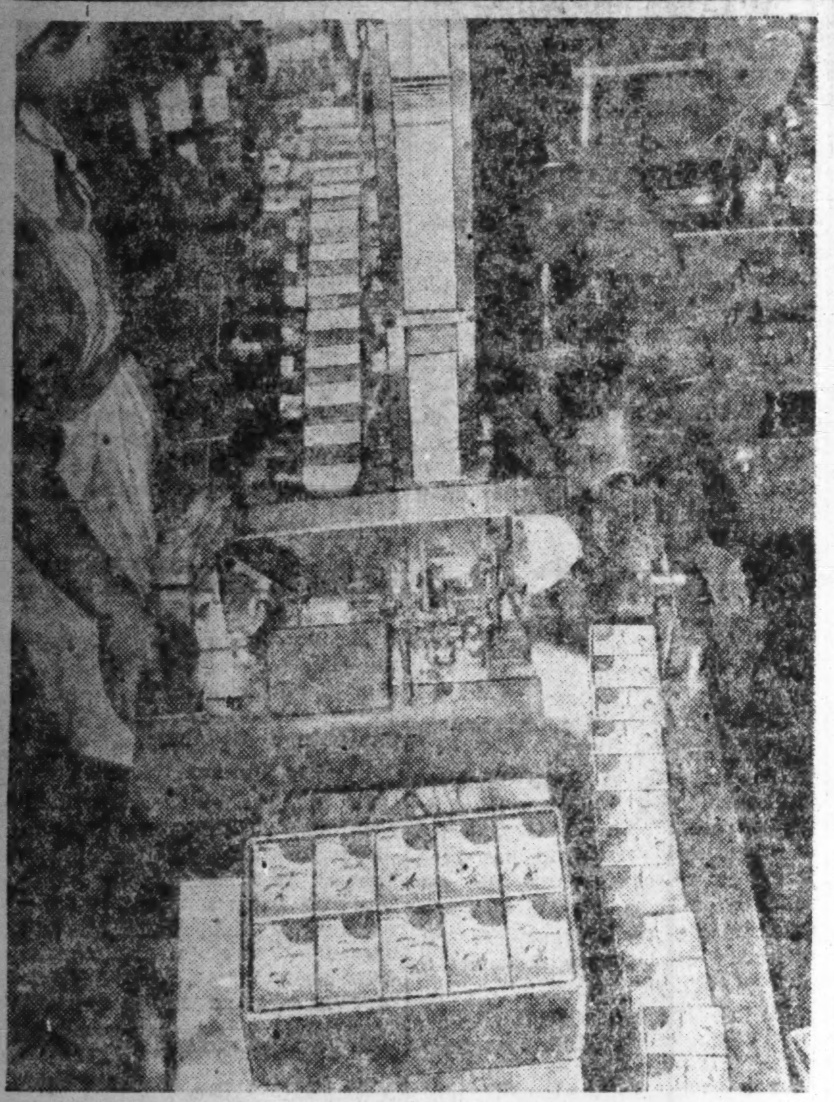
DAMAGE INSURANCE FIRMS TO START SOUTH BUSINESS

Leading Companies Send Representatives to Shonan to Commence Activities

In parallel with the stabilization of the foundation for industrial development in the southern regions, thanks to the network of financing organs completed as a whole simultaneously with the reopening of the branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and the Southern Development Bank in Malaya and Sumatra, four damage insurance companies interested in commencing business in these regions, namely, the Mitsubishi Marine Insurance Company, the Teikoku Marine Insurance Company, the Osaka Marine insurance Company and the Taisho Marine Insurance Company have dispatched their representatives to Shonan City some time ago, and it is expected that they will commence business toward the end of November or early in December, reports a Domei correspondent from Shonan City, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

It is understood that the four damage insurance companies have been authorized by the Japanese Military Administration and that their business will contribute substantially toward the collection of local products as well as the development of natural resources, thereby promising a brighter future for industrial circles in the southern regions.

All Automatic



A cigarette-packing machine in the foreground is attached to a rolling machine behind it. As cigarettes are rolled in the latter they are fed into the packing machine which pushes ten of them each into a sheet of automatically-cut wrapping paper enfolding them. Each packet is then pushed into a carton as the packets move along and the finished products march on the last lap of their journey.

CERAMISTS OF AICHI TO ADVANCE SOUTH

Industry to Be Started in Perak, Malaya—Investigators to Leave for Hainan

The advance of the ceramic industry of Aichi-ken to the southern regions to satisfy the needs of the Malays, who are lovers of artistic porcelain wares, is expected in the near future, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The prefectural authorities of Aichi received a telegraphic message under date of November 20 from Shun Kubota, civil administrator of Perak State, requesting the immediate dispatch of skilled porcelain ware makers to Malaya. According to the message, the authorities of Perak State, in accordance with the earnest wishes of the native people are planning the establishment of a Japanese ceramic industry there utilizing the ex-British porcelain mills in the district under their jurisdiction.

Japanese porcelain wares, on account of their artistic designs, are rapidly coming into vogue among the Malays. From pre-war days, the natives of Malaya appreciated the artistic porcelain wares from Japan, especially those from Nagoya. In recent years, however, the import of Japanese commodities, including porcelain wares, was on the wane due to international complications.

Desire Industry Started

Ever since the withdrawal of the British regime from the Malay Peninsula, native lovers of Japanese commodities, of especially the exquisite porcelain wares of central Japan, have been continuously petitioning the Japanese authorities for the establishment of the Japanese ceramic industry in Perak State where there are ex-British porcelain mills, with an abundant supply of fine clay also available.

In the meaning, porcelain manufacturers and prefectural authorities of Aichi-ken have been conducting a careful investigation of all matters concerned with a view to establishing Japan's porcelain industry on Hainan Island. And it was decided at a joint meeting of their's held at the Taihei Hotel at Nagoya on November 21 that an investigation party should be sent to Hainan Island without delay.

In accordance with the decision reached at the above-stated meeting, a representative of the Prefectural Government of Aichi is now making preparations for the departure of the investigation party to Hainan Island.

By the extension of their activities to the Malay Peninsula and Hainan Island, the porcelain ware manufacturers of Nagoya now have a long spell of prosperity greeting them.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	117.40	same
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	86.20	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	86.70	+ 1.00
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	same

HONGKONG, C. CHINA TO EXCHANGE GOODS

Agreement Reached—Island to Export Sugar in Return for Rice-Paper From Shanghai

By virtue of the agreement recently reached between the Central China Army Scrips Exchange and Commodity Supply Union and representatives of the Government-General of Hongkong, commercial transactions between Hongkong and Central China will be conducted till December, 1943, on the following lines:

The commodities specified in the agreement comprise a great amount of sugar to be exported from Hongkong and a substantial quantity of rice-paper to be shipped from Shanghai in exchange for the sugar, of which the first shipment will be made in the near future.

Negotiations are now going on between the two parties mentioned above with a view to reaching a mutual agreement concerning the exchange of other commodities.

The Chinese businessmen of Hongkong are desirous of securing regular supply of cotton, silk, and rayon for use at their mills. In payment for these commodities, they are ready to export large quantities of sugar which has been produced from cane brought from the Philippines.

The commencement of business transactions between Hongkong and Shanghai will infinitely promote the position of Hongkong as the central exchanging station for all materials required for the economic construction of Greater East Asia, says Domei.

To Better Rayon Yarn Quality

In order to ensure a positive improvement in quality of rayon yarns, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now expected to start the examination of rayon yarns in accordance with the grading rules for rayon yarns drafted by the Staple Fiber Technicians' Committee, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Incidentally the Fiber Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry has approached the Rayon and Silk Control Association to start the examination of rayon yarns at the earliest opportunity.

Bill Clearings

November 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	209,254	111,890
Balance	37,043	22,504

BRAZIL CAN'T MEET U.S. RUBBER NEEDS

Total Annual Production Enough for Only One Week's Consumption in America

Having been deprived of the big supplies of rubber from Malaya and other regions in the South Pacific, the United States is now obliged to depend upon the rubber from Brazil and other countries, on which rests the success of its armament expansion plan.

The following is a compact study of the rubber industry of Brazil, one of the biggest suppliers of rubber to the United States after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as given in the Kokusai Graph:

Brazilian rubber is chiefly produced in the State of Amazona. According to the figures for 1938, this state produced 6,858 tons against the total production in the country of 16,437 tons. In other words, the State of Amazona produced about 42 per cent of the total production of Brazilian rubber that year, followed by Para and another district along the banks of the Amazon together producing about 10,000 tons.

The consumption of rubber in Brazil in 1938 was 4,400 tons, in 1939 3,500 tons, and in 1940 4,200 tons, which figures cover from one-fourth to one-fifth the total production.

Therefore, Brazil at present cannot export more than 15,000 tons of rubber. It is quite obvious from this figure that Brazil cannot meet the United States' demand for rubber.

Annual Exports

The average annual export of rubber from Brazil for the 10 years beginning 1901 was 21,375 tons, for the next 10 years 20,264 tons and for the succeeding 9 years 11,525 tons. The highest record was 42,286 tons for 1912 and the lowest 6,224 tons for 1932, as can be seen from the table to follow:

Year	Quantity exported (Ton)	Year	Quantity exported (Ton)
1911	36.547	1931	12.623
1912	42.286	1932	6.224
1913	36.232	1933	9.753
1914	33.531	1934	11.150
1915	35.165	1935	12.370
1916	31.495	1936	13.247
1917	33.993	1937	14.792
1918	22.662	1938	12.064
1919	33.252	1939	11.851
1920	23.586		
1921-30	20.261		

(On an average)

In pre-war days, Germany was the biggest buyer of Brazilian rubber. It purchased 33 per cent of the total rubber exports from the country in 1935, 46 per cent in 1936, 42.3 per cent in 1937, and 55.8 per cent in 1938. Meanwhile, the United States took 42.8 per cent in 1935, 23.4 per cent in 1936, 27.3 per cent in 1937 and 18.5 per cent in 1938, showing a steady decrease unlike in the case of Germany.

The following table shows the exports of Brazilian rubber for the years 1935 to 1939.

	U.S.	Germany	Britain	Italy
1935	5.303	4.455	512	53
1936	13.194	6.099	1.257	287
1937	4.073	6.259	1.533	223
1938	2.255	6.753	782	39
1939	2.318	3.167	977	299

U.S. Is Only Buyer

It is quite natural that the United States has practically become the only purchaser of Brazilian rubber after the outbreak of the present war, especially after the War of Greater East Asia.

But even if the United States purchases all the rubber from Brazil, it can cover only one week's consumption in the country. In recent years, the rubber growers of Brazil have made several attempts to increase their production, but without any success. Taking all things into account, the export of Brazilian rubber to the United States will be reduced year after year.

WAR BONDS ARE ISSUED

"Ho" Series Are Floated to the Extent of ¥600,000,000

The Government issued on November 24 the "Ho" series of the Greater East Asia War National Bonds to the amount of ¥600,000,000 to be underwritten by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan on the following terms and conditions:

Brand: Greater East Asia War National Bonds, "Ho" series.

Total amount of issue: ¥600,000,000.

Date of Issue: November 24, 1942.

Redemption: By March 1, 1960.

Issue Price: ¥98.00 per share of ¥100.00.

Rate of Interest: 3.5 per cent annum.

Date of Interest Payment: Twice each year on March 1 and September 1.

Interest for beginning term: ¥0.93 per ¥100.00, payable on March 1, 1943.

Method of Disposal: To be underwritten by the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry to the extent of ¥150,000,000, and by the Bank of Japan to the extent of ¥450,000,000.

Yields of Interest: 3.65 per cent at compound interest, 3.68 per cent at simple interest.

Trade Possibilities of P. I. Coconuts Being Considered by South Seas Bureau

In Philippines Economy Copra, Coconut Oil Next in Importance Only to Sugar; New Markets Sought

Coconuts from which copra and coconut oil are produced are one of the staple agricultural products of the Philippines next in importance, only to sugar. This is clearly borne out by the fact that among the 10 important exports of the Philippines as many as four coconut products are included, namely copra, coconut oil, desicated coconuts and copra-meal.

On account of the long coast-lines and the calcareous soil in which the islands abound, the Philippines is well adapted to the cultivation of the coconut palm, ranking second in the world, following the former Netherlands East Indies, as a coconut producing country, whose turnover in copra in particular amounts to one third of the entire dealings in this produce throughout the world.

According to information given by the Bureau of the South Seas in a recent issue of the Bulletin published by the Foreign Trade Control Association, the total plantation area in 1938 was 643,200 hectares planted with 122,000,000 coconut palms, which yielded 2,100,000,000 coconuts. The number of laborers engaged in the cultivation of coconut palms was approximately 4,000,000, which was one quarter of the entire population of the Philippines at that time. The Province of Laguna to the south of Manila is known as the best producing area.

Much Exported

Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the information reveals, the annual output was approximately 200,000 tons, of which about 170,000 tons were exported. Originally coconuts constituted indispensable food and drink for the native inhabitants in the torrid zone, but the discovery of the process of producing cooking oil from them put the product on the world market as an international commodity.

About 70 per cent of the total output of coconut oil and copra was being exported abroad—particularly to the United States which accounted for 90 per cent of the entire exports, amounting annually to 150,000 tons or 26,000,000 rupees in value in the case of coconut oil and to 200,000 tons or 19,000,000 rupees in the case of copra.

Coconut oil being useful, besides, as material for the manufacture of soap and butter and for the production of war material such as glycerine, it is expected that the restriction on production to curb the over-supply as a result of the stoppage of export due to the war will be more moderate than in the case of sugar-cane.

Copra: Copra is one of the international commodities next in importance only to sugar among the exports of the Philippines. It was imported by Japan in 1934 to a value of 490,000 rupees, but since then the quantity has been reduced year after year on account of import restrictions enforced by our country.

Next to Hemp

Coconut oil: Coconut oil occupied fourth place in the list of exports coming next to hemp. The larger portion of the output used to go to the United States. Japan was importing to a value of about 100,000 rupees per annum.

Desicated coconuts: Desicated coconuts occupied seventh place in the list of Philippine exports. Their principal market was the United States. Export to Japan was very small in volume, the highest record being 43,275 kilograms, value 6,728 rupees, established in 1936.

Copra-meal: The principal markets for copra-meal were the United States, Denmark and Germany in the order named. Export to Japan was negligible.

The annual production of copra in the Philippines amounts to between 600,000 and 850,000 tons, while 4,000,000 Filipinos or 25 per cent of the entire population live on this industry. As copra, however, is produced also in the East Indies to the amount of 800,000 per year, it is clear that without some productivity readjustment a larger over-supply will result.

To Find New Markets

"The prevention of over-production of coconuts in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere lies in finding new markets in third countries, depending on the ultimate issue of the War of Greater East Asia and rationalization of the plantations and workers engaged in coconut growing," says the South Seas Bureau and comment on these points in the following vein:

"(a) In regard to the third-country export trade, we cannot at present expect much from it because it is very doubtful if we can readily find as large a market for the products as formerly, after the war, and even if we could, political factors might prevent our relying on such outlets at once.

"(b) As the coconut palm requires 7 or 8 years before commencing to bear fruit, it is not advisable to fell the trees just because they are not required just at the present time.

"(c) It is essential to have a proper percentage of workers engaged in coconut growing change over to other lines of agriculture or to absorb them into mining and other fields of more urgent industries."

PRICE RANGE SMALL ON TRANQUIL FLOOR

Key Industrials, However, Show Resilience by Going Up ¥1.10—1.90

What with the suspension of the market for the past two days and what with the closure of the long-term section in the afternoon, there was a noticeable lack of enthusiasm on the part of traders, and it is natural that the Tokyo Stock Exchange should have been a scene of tranquility yesterday.

In the long-term section, prices were irregular with a resistant tone shown by a number of key industrials. For example, Japan Metallurgical Industrial stepped up ¥1.90, Japan Nickel ¥1.60, Toa Tobacco new and Manchou Tobacco ¥1.40 each, Kanebo Spinning ¥1.30, its new and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥1.20 each and O.S.K. ¥1.10, while Mitsubishi Mechanical and Mitsubishi Mining lost ¥1.60 each due to rumors of a decrease in their dividend rates for technical reasons.

The short-term section was featured by a gain scored by Kanebo Spinning, new and fractional gains by miscellaneous industrials in spite of the stationary condition of other prime issues.

The spot market continued quiet, and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations except Koito Iron Works and Japan Oil Machinery each stepping up ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	....	141.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	90.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	....	77.3
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	78.1	....	80.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	....	97.5	98.4
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	80.5	80.3	81.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	....	....	107.1
Manchou Tobacco (35)	97.0	95.9	96.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	99.0	....	101.7
O. S. K. (50)	94.1	95.4	95.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	73.0	74.0	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	....	....
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	95.6	98.3	98.3
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	....	103.9	105.0
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	135.0	136.0	134.6
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	70.2	71.0
Japan Beer (50)	113.4	....	112.5
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	45.5
Sumatra Dev (27½)	....	49.0	49.9
Asahi Glass (50)	....	118.1	118.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	117.6	7.7	7.3	117.4
N. Y. K. old	99.5	100.2	99.5	99.8
Do. new	85.9	6.4	5.9	86.2
Kanebo Spinning	142.4	3.0	2.4	142.5
Do. new	86.3	7.2	6.0	86.7
Teikoku Rayon n	77.9	8.5	7.9	78.1
Osaka Stock, new	71.3	1.5	0.9	71.0
Japan Steel Tube	74.0	50.	4.0	74.5
Japan Oil	79.4	9.4	9.2	79.1
S. M. R.	73.7	3.9	3.7	73.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.6	3.9	3.5	93.8
Hokkaido Coal	77.9	8.0	7.5	77.5
Toyo Rayon new	62.4	2.5	2.0	62.0
Hitachi Iron Works	89.7	9.7	9.4	89.5
Kokura Iron Works	56.6	6.7	6.5	56.5
Japan Beer, new	57.2	7.3	7.1	57.1
Nichiro Fishery	77.7	7.7	6.2	76.2
Japan Fishery, new	46.0	6.0	5.7	45.9
Japan Sugar, new	73.0	3.0	3.0	
Ensuiko Sugar	63.6	3.9	3.6	63.8
Japan Mining	63.9	3.9	3.2	63.2
Manchou Ind	61.9	2.1	2.0	62.0

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INCREASED GUIDANCE TO BE GIVEN PLANTS

Efficiency Experts, Officials to Help Factories Step Up Production

A new and effective measure has been decided on by the Government to increase the productive power of all factories engaged in all lines of wartime industries in accordance with the earnest wishes of manufacturers at large, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry, in collaboration with the Welfare Ministry, has been conducting a study of all matters having direct bearing on the efficiency of every plant, and arrived at the conclusion that the efficiency of any factory may be greatly increased by the exercise of better guidance on the part of the authorities.

Better Guidance

In accordance with the decision, says the Nippon Sangyo, a number of efficiency officers will be appointed to the Commerce and Industry Ministry at the same time as the appointment of a number of efficiency experts to the Labor Bureau of the Welfare Ministry.

These officials will be responsible for the extension of constant guidance to all factories under their jurisdictions concerning the management and technical research indispensable for the expansion of their productivity.

By the appointment of these efficiency officials, the activities of the labor officers now stationed at Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Sapporo and other industrial centers of Japan Proper under the Ordinance for the Labor Management at Leading Factories will be considerably facilitated.

The efficiency officials first of all will devote their efforts to the elimination of all matters detrimental to the expansion of the productive power of each factory.

The Mirrors of The Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

a little cross-word puzzle which may commend itself to the ingenuity or research of those who take an interest in elucidating minor historical mysteries of this kind.

Pinto

As for Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, the celebrated author of the "Voyages and Adventures," whose experiences of the 16th-century Japan are described in this book, are believed to be of the nature of "traveler's tales," "more remarkable for the wonder they contained than for their veracity," he seems to have been a man endowed with "a very lively imagination rather than love of truth." According to one authority, Pinto's name "Mendez" has since given rise to the English word "mendacious," which, of course, is a malicious play on words. Not less justifiable indeed is the outburst of William Congreve, the author of "Love for Love," in characterizing Pinto as "thou liar of the first magnitude," for the book contains many a vivid account of the life and atmosphere of the 16th century Japan which tallies with what authentic history avows as true. It may be added that some copies of this entertaining classic on Japan may be found in this country, one copy of it in old English translation being found among the exhibits shown at the special memorial function held at the Imperial Library, Uyeno, a few weeks ago.

All this is significant. Even from the time of Japan's earliest intercourse with European countries Japan has suffered the peculiar misfortune of being systematically misrepresented and travestied by foreign travelers and writers, more skilled in telling the "traveler's tales" than reporting facts. And if some European nations, deducing their conclusions about Japan from such doubtful sources, have come to entertain fantastic opinions about the Japanese, and learned to their cost that they have been grievously mistaken, they have only to thank their own unfortunate predecessors.

Bad Treatment Given Japanese Denounced

(Continued From Page 6)

the Governments and their peoples, who are partly responsible for the policies being effected by their respective countries during the war, should make a special and gallant effort to suppress hatred and to prevent the hearts of men from becoming hardened through resentments or vindictiveness, so that when peace is restored and the leaders of the various countries shake hands to initiate a new era of friendship, the citizens of all nations may be able to say with pride: "We have fought for an ideal, but we have never forgotten that we are men. As men, we have fought for that which we believed."

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1942

The British Cabinet Change

The sudden removal on November 22 of Sir Stafford Cripps from the British War Cabinet once more reveals in merciless light the insidious domestic turmoil within the Government of Britain. Although it is nothing for the Axis Powers to take comfort in, it nevertheless arouses our curiosity and, to that degree, draws our attention.

It seems to be in the very nature of the man that Sir Stafford should be involved every now and again in Britain's political escapades. It seems equally natural that a man of Winston Churchill's type should be the co-protagonist in the hide-and-seek drama. The two men are probably the most suitable characters for the leading roles in the play of hypocrisy which is the last resort for the Government of Britain whereby to sustain itself. What arouses our curiosity is their persistence in their predatory game while their nation is facing the gravest of dangers —a defeat in war.

The calculations by which Winston Churchill arrived at the decision to reshuffle his Cabinet are not difficult to understand. The major force behind Churchill's latest move was the increasing power of Labor in Britain's politics. The replacement of Cripps by the regular Labor leader, Herbert Morrison, is the clear proof of this. Between the last World War and the present, British liberalism as a political palliative to Labor's demands turned entirely stale. David Lloyd George is still very much alive. But, in the current war, there is nothing in the British credo which a Lloyd George could serve up to the working population of the land. In the last World War, millions of British workers were thrilled by such a speech as: "Sweating slums, the sense of semi-slavery in labor must go. We must cultivate a sense of manhood by treating men as men."

Today, however, British Labor frowns on all such pledges. It has long lost faith in them. In the collapse of Ramsay MacDonald's ameliorative regime, in the natural death of Fabianism, in the cunning resurgence of intrenched plutocracy under Stanley Baldwin, to cite only a few instances of disillusionment, British Labor has tasted the bitter cup too often now to be rocked in the cradle of palliatives. If Churchill insists on being the president of the Primrose League, Labor demands to have its regular leader installed as the Government Leader in the House of Commons as its due desert. It will not tolerate a turn-coat "Red Squire" as its self-appointed standard bearer especially since his betrayal of India. The Labor pressure has become a mailed fist. Churchill has given in.

The timing of the Cabinet reshuffle again reveals the shrewd calculation of Churchill as an opportunist. Sir Stafford's demotion would have aroused the immediate resentment of the Soviet Union but for the launching of the Allied attack on French Africa which has forced the Kremlin into the compromising position of either being thankful for the trouble or running the risk of foreclosing further aid from the United States. Ever since June, 1940, Cripps has been the outstanding moving force behind the Anglo-Soviet rapprochement. In the trade pact negotiations of that year, in the conclusion of the military alliance of July, 1941, and in the Stalin-Eden conference of December of the same year, he was the chief liaison official between the two countries. More than that, he played a vital role in inducing the Soviet Union into the war against Germany in the summer of 1941. In the light of these records, his removal from the British War Cabinet is tantamount to a British betrayal of the Soviet Union. The seriousness of the offence is accentuated by the fact that Churchill has long been known as a sworn antagonist toward everything that has the slightest communistic tinge.

Churchill's usual legerdemain found a welcome opportunity to attempt an adjustment of Britain's domestic quandary by capitalizing on the psychological effect on the Kremlin of the Allied French African campaign. Now he has raised the status of his trusted lieutenant, Anthony Eden, in the political hierarchy of Britain to compensate for the Labor gain. Churchill, Cripps, and Eden are the British trinity in the much abused sanctum of glamorous publicity. In spite of the Cabinet reshuffle, the three men seem to be nodding at one another in their sly confidence that they, better than any one else in Britain, know what game they are playing.

The notorious differences between Churchill and Cripps apparently do little to hinder their team-work, nor does Cripps' Indian debacle seem to have permanently crippled the combination. They may change their places according to the dictates of the occasions. The hypocrisy of the British Government, however, provides a specially prepared set of pedestals to the three archhypocrites.

All this may appreciably extend the lease of Churchill's dubious prestige among the politicians of Westminster. But the underlying faithlessness of the entire transaction only adds to the depravity of the British Government. Thus, long before a final defeat in war, Britain is witnessing today the disintegration of what precariously remains of its integrity by tolerating the Churchill Government to persist in its deceitful opportunism.

Japan Has No Evil Continental Designs

Japan, though originally a maritime nation, had through the influence of Confucianism and Buddhism long ago become, like her neighbors, self-contained, seeking the fulfilment of her destinies within the narrow limits of her island empire. The fact that in the eighth century we had given up our ancient dominion over Korea, proves how deeply the continental idea had become a part of our national consciousness. The Korean peninsula had probably originally been colonized by us during pre-historic ages. Archaeological remains in Korea are of exactly the same type as those found in our primitive dolmens. The Korean language remains, even today, the nearest allied to ours of all the Asiatic tongues. The third century discloses our excursion of the peninsula in order to re-establish our sovereignty, threatened by the rise of a number of small independent kingdoms. Our annals are filled until the eighth century with accounts of our protection over colonies. From this time onward, however, a great change comes over Japan, and all our energy is expended in religious fervor. This age, which witnessed the erection of innumerable monasteries and the casting of the colossal Buddha of Nara, saw the last of our Korean colonies allowed to perish, her appeals for help unheeded by the mother-country.

The attempted Mongol invasion of the thirteenth century kindled in us a feeling of animosity toward the Koreans who led the Chinese vanguard. Our only act of retaliation, however, consisted in the unique expedition of the Taiko Hideyoshi, who, in the sixteenth century, led an army into Korea to measure swords with those whom he considered as his hereditary enemies. But national sentiment had long lost sympathy with any idea of foreign conquest, and the Taiko's army was presently recalled at his death. The only result of this extraordinary expedition was the sending, during subsequent Tokugawa days, of envoys from the Korean sovereign to pay the homage of a tributary king to each newly appointed Shogun—a homage equally offered to the Chinese emperors. This ceremony continued till the days of the Restoration, but we never thought of availing ourselves of the right implied by it to interfere in continental politics. On the contrary, we prided ourselves upon our complete isolation from the rest of the world, and did not even seek to renew those diplomatic amenities with China which had ceased after the Taiko's expedition. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura.)

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 25, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

A new protocol providing for extension of the Anti-Comintern Pact of November 25, 1936, for another five years, was signed in Berlin today. In addition to the six signatories of the new protocol, namely, Japan, Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo, Hungary, and Spain, seven other countries, including China, also have signed the pact, making a total of 13 signatories.

* * *

Belief that the United States now may be preparing for a major diplomatic move in East Asia was expressed by well-informed observers in Washington today. Diplomatic action by the United States has been suggested by the discussions between the State Department and the ABCD Powers and the White House conference of high Administration officials, they declared. Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is expected to resume the Japanese-American talks, probably tomorrow, with Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu.

* * *

The spokesman for Premier Pibul Songgram appealed to the Thai people that they "must unite and support the Government. Thailand is maintaining neutrality as it heartily desires peace in the world, but now it has become difficult to avoid war. Our war structure is completed."

* * *

Chiang Kai-shek has declared that the proposed India route via Tibet would be constructed despite Tibet's objection. It starts at Chungking and runs to India, via Kangting, Sikiang Province, and Lasa, Tibet.

TIMELY REFORMS STRENGTHEN JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Establishment of More Graduate Schools in Japan for Specialized Research Work Encouraged

By YASUSHI SEKIGUCHI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part II

In order to carry out the envisaged fundamental reformation of education and ensure its fullness, the Board of Information suggests the revision of school books, improvement of the teaching staff, enlistment of the services of competent persons as teachers, expansion of means for enforcing thoroughgoing training and adjustment and expansion of various educational facilities. However, it adds that definite measures required for this purpose will be decided later. It also hints that a reorganization will be effected in the institution for the highest scientific research with the object of elevating the level of science and culture, but no elaboration is made thereanent except the remark that its definite formula will be worked out in due course. Meanwhile, Education Minister Hashida has declared that a new four-year middle school and a new two-year higher school will be set up. As the nature of the projected new systems has not been made clear, the general populace are still inclined to think that such systems mean that the existing five-year course and three-year term of the middle and higher schools will be shortened to four-year and two-year ones without any change in their respective teaching staffs and facilities.

Certain circles entertain the fear that the enforcement of the contemplated middle and higher school systems would increase the burden of the university, since it will have to enrol and teach students who have gone through shorter courses at the middle and higher schools and are younger and less proficient in their scholastic attainments. In consequence, public attention is now focussed on the question of possible deterioration of efficiency on the part of college graduates, especially because it is being discussed mostly by those persons connected with various universities. The highest institution of scientific research mentioned by the Board of Information is believed to refer to the post graduate school. Both the Board of Information and the Education Ministry apparently expect much of the graduate school system in bringing up the level of science and culture on the one hand and preventing the deterioration of the proficiency of college graduates on the other.

More Graduate Schools Wanted

In regard to the question of shortening the school course, the Taisei Yokusan Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) advocates a fundamental reform of the graduate school system for the purpose of enhancing the proficiency of college graduates. The association's suggestion, which is said to have been approved by the Education Minister, is aimed at enabling college graduates to pursue their scientific researches freely under capable professors with ample scholarships and other facilities granted by the State. The university statute provides that a university having several faculties may set up a graduate school and at the same time may effect co-ordination and cooperation among its various faculties. The question may arise as to how far the present graduate school system will be expanded or in what universities the proposed graduate schools will be set up. It has to be decided whether the new graduate school shall be established in Tokyo alone or shall be set up in various parts of the country, too. As a matter of course, it will be impossible to set up new graduate schools without depending on the existing teaching staffs and facilities of the government universities. It is also a question whether a government university will be able to maintain the present standard of proficiency of its graduates, when the school course is shortened by two years and some of its capable professors are shifted to the new graduate schools, together with a portion of its excellent research facilities. It appears that these points have to be properly considered before establishing a new graduate school system.

The university statute further provides that a university is intended to teach the theory and application of science necessary for the State, so that a profound study could be made. Under the proposed new educational structure, the teaching of the theory and application of science necessary for the benefit of the State will no doubt be retained, but a profound study of the essential branches of science is expected to be delegated to the new graduate schools under contemplation. The new graduate schools in that case will become institutions of vocational and practical training. The existing universities, it may be noted, are not only devoting themselves to the study of science in a profound manner, but are also engaged in giving the students occupational training. Considered in this light, the projected reform of the educational system cannot be regarded as something wholly new; in fact, it is designed to conform to the actual conditions which have developed in the country since 1918, when the university statute was revised for the purpose of enlarging the number of higher educational institutions. On account of this revision, the number of universities has been increased through the elevation of many academies or colleges to the status of university, and the consequent quantitative gain has been attained at the cost of qualitative efficiency. The new educational reform, which aims at enhancing the qualitative efficiency of the graduate school system, is likely to prove extremely useful provided it operates smoothly.

Advise Shortening of Term

Those who support the new graduate school system are of the opinion that it would be advisable to reduce the school term by two years in order to enable the students to take admission in the universities at an early date. They add that even in that event those university graduates who will attend the graduate school course will still have to prosecute their studies for a longer time to become qualified in their respective lines. From their arguments, it is clear that the new graduate schools will become the highest institutions of scientific research, and that their members will be subsidized by the State to work for the best interest of the nation. This means that through the new graduate school system a selected class of students will be trained for specific purposes, while the main bulk of university students will be permitted to pursue their normal careers for the purpose of securing employment in accordance with their individual merits and capabilities.

It is a fact that shorter school course has hitherto been advocated mostly for the benefit of university students; nonetheless, it is true that it has been demanded to allow the secondary grade school students to seek employment in industrial concerns a year earlier. However, technical advancement and mechanical complexity have induced the authorities of the technical schools of secondary grade to urge for a longer school course. These two diametrically opposite demands can only be reconciled if the Greater East Asia Construction Council can work out a formula to give energetic training to technical school students and secondary school pupils without any recourse to a long term period.

Plans Being Formed

During the Meiji era (1868-1911) new Western culture and technique were introduced through the educational institutions which were obliged to adopt very complicated curriculums. Now that the society has far advanced in education, schools, especially technical ones, cannot possibly impart the required practical knowledge to factory workers. Hence, it is desirable that school courses should be curtailed to enable the pupils to gain practical technical knowledge by serving in industrial concerns. Such a training will moreover, make them fit for getting skilled employed in various factories. In addition, a shorter school course will simplify school education and the students will have more opportunities to master essential things. At present, simplification of school education is being effected by unifying the curriculums of national, middle and higher schools. Simplification and refinement of the Japanese language and allotment of lesser hours to the study of English in the middle and higher schools will also go a long way to facilitate the adoption of a shorter school course. Furthermore, the shortage of teachers, which is being keenly felt, shall have to be rectified by inducting a large body of capable teachers.

It is difficult to judge whether a shortening of the school course by two years from the middle school to the university will be a laudable reform of the educational system or whether the projected new reform will make contributions toward the rapid advancement of education, science and culture. Still, it is certain that a thorough reorientation of the educational structure will be carried out as indicated in the formula now under preparation at the hands of the Greater East Asia Construction Council. Since the formula has not yet taken a definite shape, it would be premature to make any comment on it. It will be sufficient to observe the fact that a new educational reform of far-reaching importance will be executed as soon as possible.

(END)

BAD TREATMENT GIVEN JAPANESE DENOUNCED

Enemy Nations Urged to Reconsider Their Policy

By KAZUO KAMEZAWA

It is regrettable that Great Britain and North America are taking an unresponsive attitude toward the gentlemanly sentiment displayed by Japan in her treatment of war prisoners and civilian internees in Japan and Japanese territory.

Statements issued by reliable authorities show that the Japanese internees in the United States and Great Britain are receiving inhuman treatment incompatible with the minimum exigencies due to their condition as rational beings.

It must be noted that there are no Japanese war prisoners in the anti-Axis camps. Under the circumstances, their cruel attitude affects exclusively the innocent Japanese citizens and their families residing within their territories.

The majority of these Japanese have been living on American or British soils for an extensive period of time, and the world has been made aware of this fact by the countless policies adopted by those governments to prevent the immigration of Japanese nationals to their dominion.

All the Japanese subjects who are now victims of the infamous treatment dealt by the enemy, have contributed much to the development of industries, agriculture and commerce during their long sojourn in those countries. During that time, not a single complaint or protest has reached the Japanese authorities from abroad regarding their behaviour in the countries that extended them hospitality. On the contrary, they have made themselves worthy of the greatest confidence; their honesty and reliability in connection with their work or business dealings have become proverbial, serving as a guarantee for any person entering into business relationship with them. They have always upheld the good name of Japan by their courtesy, their respect of foreign laws, their willingness to comply with whatever imposition might be placed upon them as immigrants in a foreign land, their eagerness to show their gratitude for the working facilities granted them, and by their unimpeachable conduct.

On the other hand, Japan has every reason to believe that the ill treatment accorded the Japanese nationals in Britain and the United States cannot be justified through any complaint which the authorities may have against them. Their treatment is but a measure for small vindictiveness and mean retaliation-measures which should not be employed by nations of an advanced culture and high conception of universal solidarity, befitting these two world democracies.

We realize that in some isolated cases, when it becomes impossible for authorities to control abuses committed by their subordinates, some unpleasant incidents might occur.

But when these procedures are turned into a system, when the rule governing life in concentration camps is set on the basis of injustice and abuse, then we have grounds to think here is something harmful and detrimental to the prestige of the human race. Of this there exist so many proofs that, notwithstanding our natural skepticism, we are inclined to accept it as the truth.

It is said that civil and military authorities of these two great democracies are responsible for the shameful treatment of Japanese internees. It is said that the tortures perpetrated on the lives of these unfortunate war victims are discussed and approved in the Government offices of London and Washington. And it is also said that even a wide discrepancy of opinion has arisen between those who plead for better and more decent treatment and those who insist on stricter measures.

These things are extremely unjust and painful to admit.

It is painful because such attitude on the part of the enemy is not consistent with our conception of a gentlemanly struggle. The British themselves coined the phrase that "wars are fought by governments against governments and not by citizens against citizens." However, it is now clear that Great Britain with all her might, and the political administration of North America with all its prestige and world influence, are victimizing Japan's innocent and defenseless who are unresponsible for the present war, who, on the contrary, provided a link of friendship, stemming the outbreak of hostilities for a long time.

And it is unjust, because this war aims at a loftier and more significant ideal than the mere settlement of quarrels over internees or the administration of punishment to individuals whose only fault is to belong to a country with whom they are at war.

This war aims for the establishment of a new world order based on the principle of renovation and love instead of unappeasable hatred. Armed conflict will decide whether it is possible to institute this new regime or whether the world must remain under the economic oppression and the moral and material exploitation of the Anglo-Saxons. Whichever it be, it is necessary that

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READERS IN COUNCIL

Uriah Heep

To the Editor:

The world was astounded to hear that the American forces had treacherously landed on French territories in North Africa and Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed that the American troops had carried out the landing in order to protect the French territories and to forestall German and Italian invasion.

In the past the American called the Japanese and other Axis nations "invaders" for having moved their troops peacefully into the territories of their friendly nations. The Americans, however call their violation of the territories of non-belligerent nations as "moving in to protect the people." I think its plain burglary conducted under cover of euphemism.

The Americans have a different meaning for such words as "invasion", "cooperation", "Love of peace", and others than what is found in a dictionary.

Has Different Meaning

For instance, by "international cooperation," Washington warmongers means, as was clarified by a well-known American newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, "the dispatching of the American troops abroad in order to participate in wars not their own and to stick their noses in other nations' business;" by "accepting world responsibility" they mean rough handling of other nations; by "stirring for peace," they mean meddling in other people's quarrels; and they use the word "Isolationists" to stigmatize their opponents as the enemies of peace, and so forth. In short, they interpret and use many English words in their own way quite different from standard usage.

Therefore, people of the world should not feel ill-disposed if Washington warmongers call them by false epithets. Let me prove this point to you. When Washington warmongers treacherously attacked the defenseless people in North Africa, Franklin Roosevelt, in his message, said:

"I can only proclaim again and again, my faith in liberty, equality and fraternity." Don't you think Roosevelt reminds you of Uriah Heep, a nonseating hypocrite in "David Copperfield?"

Merrill Philipps, a San Francisco radio propagandist and a man who earns his living by licking President Roosevelt's boots, commented upon the sneeking invasion General Eisenhauer's forces made in North Africa as follows: "The United States is passing from a defensive stage of war to an aggressive attack employ ing all arms, all lands, sea and air of the world." For American warmongers, it seems, all means are justified. Aggression has now taken quite a virtuous connotation.

He Says He's a Friend

Let us hear what President Roosevelt had to say after his troops had ravaged French territories in North Africa. He said: "We have not broken relations with the French. We never will." It is like saying to a man, "I am your good friend,' after giving him a punch on his jaw. Cordell Hull called this dastardly act a "splendid accomplishment" and Admiral William D. Leahy said "it was awfully good."

It is more probable that the American troops had developed Germano-phobia after seeing how roughly the British soldiers had been handled by the Germans at Dieppe; and with their minds a bit abnormal they decided to attack royal palm trees and grazing sheep of North Africa as Don Quixote attacked the windmills.

That is the way the great humanitarian preacher of White House treats the French people whose ancestors had helped George Washington and his Revolutionist friends 170 odd years ago, when they revolted against the British tyrants.

Well, our world is not large enough to hold such lunatics and hypocrites as Anglo-American warmongers. It is very dangerous for normal-minded people to live with such men as Roosevelt and his minions whose behaviors and conducts they cannot trust. It is imperative for the normal-thinking men and women to protect themselves from the wiles of these hypocrites and lunatics, who use sweet words, but are not ashamed to grab other peoples' territories, and shed crocodile tears over the carcasses of their victims. They are like germs of detestable diseases. Healthy people can protect themselves only by vigorously administering effective measures against them. Only in this way can the people of the world hope to enjoy peaceful life.

KIWAO DOI

November 22.

True Indeed

"Have you ever seen anything more wonderful than a camel going through the eye of a needle?"

"Yes, I have. I've seen my two hundred and fifty pound wife go through my pockets, time and again, indeed!"

It Was Thriving

"How's your rheumatism?"

"Ah, the rheumatism is thriving fine I'm the one that's getting the worst of it entirely."

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Ujiyasu

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part II

Here is a little significant anecdote about the boyhood of Hojo Ujiyasu. When a boy he went by the name of Kuni-O-Maru (literally, "country-king boy," which may be interpreted as a "future great ruler"). Once when he was about 11 years old, that is, about the year 1526, Kuni-O-Maru unexpectedly came upon a place where some officers and men were exercising musketry with their new fowling pieces. The boy stood by wondering what they were doing with those novel weapons which had never been seen before, when all of a sudden the guns went off with a tremendous detonation at which Kuni-O-Maru was nearly scared out of his wits.

The spectacle of their young Lord being frightened at the sound of the guns naturally caused some officers to laugh, at which the boy was very much abashed and annoyed. His sense of shame deepened as he mused on the incident till he felt himself so overwhelmed with his own cowardice that he determined to expiate it by harakiri. From this rash act, however, he was happily prevented by one Shimizu, hereditary retainer, who wrested the short sword from the boy's hand just as he was applying it to his abdomen. But not till he was thoroughly convinced that it was no evidence of cowardice to take fright at an unusual sound or an unusual incident was he persuaded not to die. Shimizu told him how connoisseurs of horses would say that a good horse was apt to be frightened at an unusual spectacle or a sudden burst of sound, and such a horse was prized as being a sensitive and mettlesome animal.

First Europeans To See Japan

This story is told doubtless to drive home the good old moral that all great men are not born so but that many have achieved their greatness from being weakling by dint of resolution and self-discipline, Ujiyasu being no exception to the rule of brave warriors who were when young rather weakly of heart. There is also another side to this anecdote of a subtle historical interest to which we may allude in passing. It recalls the much vexed question as to the date of the first importation of firearms into Japan, or of the "discovery of Japan by the first Europeans," as it is put by foreign writers. We have all read that the year 1545 is assigned to the arrival of Mendez Pinto, the first Portuguese, at Tanegashima with his famous arquebus, though there is some difference of opinion among the scholars. Now if this date is true, we will have to admit that the 11-year-old Ujiyasu was astonished at the report of guns 16 years before Pinto had appeared at Tanegashima. Either Ujiyasu was about 30 years when the noise of guns had affrighted him which was irrelevant, or the date of the arrival of the first Europeans with their firearms was at an earlier date than that assigned to it.

The best authorities agree that the first Europeans to visit the land of Japan under the date given were, among others, these three Portuguese, Antonio Da Motta, Francisco Zeimotto and Antonio Peixotto who "first went from China to Siam, when a great storm called typhoon drove them to Tanegashima in the Bay of Satsuma," and that they had with them some arquebuses which they later presented to their Japanese patrons. In these accounts no mention was made about Pinto, but it is generally surmized that he arrived at a much later date, while much, if not all, of his colorful account about Japan was apocryphal.

A Historical Puzzle

According to one account (that in the "Intoku Taiheiki") Bunki 1st year (1501) is given as the date of the arrival of the first Europeans, while other accounts in the "Hojo Godaiki" and the "Juhen Ojin-ki" mention 1510 as the probable year. These are from five to 15 years before Ujiyasu was born, and so will render the above anecdote somewhat plausible. Judging from the various circumstances in the contemporary histories of Japan and Europe there is reason to suppose that if the three Portuguese mentioned were the first Europeans to "discover Japan," the introduction of firearms was effected at an earlier date through some other agency unknown to us. It is possible that in the long years of foreign intercourse which the Ashikaga Shogunate had intermittently carried on with China, especially during the days of the Shogun Yoshimitsu, the arquebus should have been known to some warrior Barons for some time before Pinto was alleged to have brought it. No less conceivable is it that in those days of constant melee-like warfare whoever having secured this startling new weapon should have kept it a secret from the knowledge of his rivals, as all nations in our day will keep their latest inventions or discoveries in military strategy strictly to themselves. Anyhow here is

(Continued on Page 5)